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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN MOROCCO

Turkish Foreign Minister

LD111312 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11, (MAP)--Gunduz Okcun, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, who is heading the delegation of his country at the tenth conference of Islamic countries foreign affairs ministers, declared here that in connection with the conference works, he held talks with King Hassan II of Morocco, on the strengthening of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. He also indicated that he extended an invitation to M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign affairs minister, to visit Turkey next June, in order to examine the reinforcement of the two countries' cooperation.

On the other hand, the members of the Turkish delegation will visit Rabat to discuss with the Moroccan officials the strengthening of relations in the cultural field.

Concerning the Islamic conference, the Turkish minister declared that this session is particularly important, adding that his country contributed actively to the conference activities since its creation. He also added that his country will support the resolutions concerning, notably, the new economic order, the preservation of the Islamic cultural patrimony, and the cooperation between the Islamic universities.

10 May Activities

LD111326 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11, (MAP)--Qasim az-Zuhayri, assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference organization and spokesman of the tenth conference, declared here Thursday that a message will be addressed to the Canadian authorities, in which the tenth conference of foreign affairs ministers draws the attention to the gravity of the Canadian decision to recognize Al-Quds as being the capital of Israel.

Concerning the works of the political and information commission, issued from the Fez conference, Az-Zuhayri indicated that this commission studied Thursday the rest of the points inscribed in its agenda. These points concern the financial support to Djibouti, to Comoro islands, to the countries affected by drought, to the countries without the littoral and to the frontline African countries against racist regimes.

The commission also discussed the creation of an Islamic Capitals Organization, the question of a laissez-passer for the staff of the Islamic Conference Organization, and the cooperation between the Islamic conference and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the non-aligned countries.

The measures to take in order to thwart the propaganda against Islam and the Muslims, the support to the liberation struggle of Namibia and Zimbabwe peoples, and the creation of an Islamic commission for the conciliation were also examined. Thus, the political commission would have ended the study of the 37 points inscribed in its agenda, and will only examine the resolution's projects presented by the delegations.

In fact, the four commissions formed by the conference were to end their works Thursday, except the drafting commission which is to set up the definitive formula of the resolutions that are to be submitted for approval.

For its part, the economic affairs commission examined Thursday the resolution's projects, that are to be submitted to the conference. These projects are related to the promotion of economic cooperation between the Third World countries, to the progress achieved in the setting up of the general agreement of economic, technical and commercial cooperation between the member countries. The delegations heard the experts reports related to the creation of an Islamic Center for the Commerce Development, which headquarters will be fixed in Morocco. For its part, Turkey proposed to organize in Istanbul a commercial fair for Islamic countries, as well as a symposium on the commercial exchanges, next November.

The Commission of Islamic and Cultural Affairs examined the recommendations of seminar of Ulema and Muslim experts, who met last October in Mecca in the juridical capacity, required to accomplish the pilgrimage, as well as the recommendations of a consultative committee of the "Dah'wa al-Islamiah." The commission studied the question of the creation of and aid funds to international Arab-Islamic schools, and the project of creation of a Center for the Research of History, Culture and Islamic Arts in Istanbul.

Saudi Arabia announced that it will contribute to the construction of this center in collaboration with the general secretariat of the conference, and the Islamic solidarity funds.

The Islamic Foundation of Sciences--and the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Patrimony were discussed in this commission. The Financial and Administrative Commission ended its works.

Private Session

LD111720 Rabat MAP in English 1303 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11 (MAP)--The general assembly of the tenth conference of Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers carried on its work here Thursday in an in camera meeting. Several heads of delegations intervened during this session.

Thus, the heads of the delegations of Kuwait, Syria, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Somali, North Yemen, Maldives Islands, South Yemen, Niger, Malaysia, and Palestine intervened to emphasize questions interesting Islamic countries.

All the orators were unanimous to underline the need to release Palestine and the holy city of Al-Quds. They all affirmed their support to the Palestinian cause and to the Palestinian people's struggle. They outlined that the settlement of the Middle East problem must necessarily go through the recovery by the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, and the recognition of their right to self-determination and to have a homeland.

Besides, the heads of delegations evoked the problems that the Muslims of Philippines, Eritrea, Cyprus and Uganda are suffering from, and underlined the need for a moral and material support to the cause of these peoples who are subjected to repression. They equally focus their interventions on the necessity to energetically support the African liberation movements for the independence of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, and requested an increased assistance to the African front-line countries, victims of racist aggressions.

They also emphasized the necessity to strengthen unity and cohesion within the Islamic world in order to allow the Islamic solidarity to efficiently face the various dangers which are threatening its existence, as well as the Zionist, racist and imperialist aggressions.

They required the deepening of co-operation in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields among Islamic countries and urged these countries to overcome their differences for the [word indistinct] of the Islamic nation.

The head of the delegation of Bangladesh proposed the constitution of a conciliating commission for settling the differences among Islamic countries, with view to strengthen Islamic solidarity.

The representative of Niger invited the 10th Islamic conference to take into consideration the project of creating two Islamic universities that will serve the Islamic cause.

Regarding the Canadian Government's decision to transfer its diplomatic mission from Tel Aviv to Al-Quds, the general assembly unanimously adopted the project of a cable from the tenth conference to the Canadian Government.

This cable, which expresses the conferences's "astonishment" before Canada's decision to recognize the holy city of Al-Quds as "capital" of the state of Israel, launches an appeal to the government of Ottawa to review this act which is a blow to the Muslims' rights and a violation of the United Nations' recommendations.

The message will be sent after verifying the information and the source.

The president of the tenth Islamic conference informed the general assembly that Egypt had addressed to the conference a message proposing the meeting of an Islamic summit conference.

Jerusalem Foreign Embassies Issue

LD111552 Rabat MAP in English 1329 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11 (MAP)--The tenth conference of Islamic countries foreign affairs ministers will adopt a motion on Israel's decision to transfer the foreign embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Al-Quds.

The Canadian Government denied the rumor, following which Canada had decided to transfer its embassy to Al-Quds, Kasim Zhiri, spokesman of the conference recalled, announcing that the conference will no longer address a message to the Canadian Government.

On the other hand, the Political and Information Commission, deriving from the tenth Islamic conference, decided here Thursday that Al-Quds, capital of Palestine, become full part [as received] member of the Islamic Capitals Organization.

A preparatory commission had met at the end of last April, in Mecca, with the participation of 29 countries, and had prepared this resolution project as it had set up a project of status of the Arab Capitals Organization, to be submitted to the Fez conference.

The status project indicates that the Islamic Capitals Organization aims to reinforce friendship and fraternity between the Islamic capitals to promote and develop cooperation between these capitals, to safeguard their identity and patrimony, to work for the setting up of local urban plans, in order to "orientate the Islamic capitals development, regarding their environmental social and economic reality, to improve the public services level ensuring the exchanges of visits, researches, missions and experiences studies between Islamic capitals the organization of seminars devoted to examine the problems interesting the Islamic capitals and to require adequate solutions.

The organization headquarters is located in Mecca. Its organs are the general conference which meets every two years, as well the representative of Mecca.

Canadian Embassy's Communique

LD111553 Rabat MAP in English 1339 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 11 (MAP)--This is the full text of the communique issued by the Canadian Embassy here, regarding the Al-Quds question:

"Following the statement made by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries and its publication by the Moroccan press, the Canadian Embassy wishes to clarify--that no change has occurred in the Canadian policy regarding Jerusalem. The Canadian Government considers that the status of Jerusalem should not be decided unilaterally and that until a comprehensive settlement is effective, third parties should not prejudge the outcome of negotiations. Furthermore, the Canadian Government wishes to reaffirm that only when a settlement is reached, would a review of the location of the Canadian Embassy in Israel be considered in light of the arrangements made by the negotiating parties."

Charter Amended

LD111659 Rabat MAP in English 1356 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11 (MAP)--The plenary assembly of the foreign affairs ministers participating at the Islamic conference decided here to amend the organization charter, notably the clauses related to the mandate of the Islamic Conference Organization, sources close to the conference announced.

The amendment which was retained will prolong the mandate of the Karim Gay of [as received] three months. This mandate will expire next October.

The foreign affairs ministers will hold a meeting in October in Washington, in connection with the next session of the UN General Assembly.

Philippine Muslims Discussed

LD111700 Rabat MAP in English 1358 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 11 (MAP)--Kasim Zhiri, assistant-secretary general of the organization of the Islamic conference, and spokesman of the Fez conference declared that the problem of the Muslims of south Philippines has been thoroughly examined, precising that the conference will adopt a resolution on this question.

During the plenary assembly of Thursday afternoon, the Iranian, the Sudanese, the Pakistani and the Moroccan delegates intervened.

According to Zhiri, the commissions holding in camera meetings were about to end their works.

Eritrean Memorandum

LD121340 Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 12 (MAP)--Taha Mohamed Nour, chief of the External Relations Bureau of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, presented to the tenth Islamic conference here a memorandum relative to the implementation of the previous decisions on Eritrea which had been adopted by the conference, and on the granting of sufficient financial aid in order to support the Eritrean revolution.

The memorandum underlined that because these decisions had not been implemented, Ethiopia carried on its policy aiming to annihilate the Eritrean people and to expel it from its territory.

"Any decision which is not carried out offers to Ethiopia the opportunity to mobilize all its political and military potentialities to strike the Eritrean revolution", added the memorandum.

Report on Ugandan Refugees

LD121344 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, May 12 (MAP)--The general secretariat presented here to the Islamic conference a report on the situation of the Ugandan refugees in Sudan.

Indeed, following the events that occurred in Uganda and their consequences, and following the appeal launched by Sudan, the Islamic conference's general secretariat sent at the end of April a mission to Sudan in order to evaluate the number of refugees, and to be acquainted with their life conditions and their immediate and essential needs. The commission reported that the number of refugees was of 25,000 and that this number was daily increasing. Women, children and old people constitute the majority of these refugees.

The commission proposed that the Islamic world take the necessary and urgent measures because of the preoccupying situation in this zone.

Sudan, which is sheltering these refugees, is itself encountered with many difficulties in various fields, and can only help by offering its soil.

Sudan has already received 370,000 Eritrean refugees in addition to other refugees from Zaire. Therefore, the Islamic organization's aid to these refugees will be an appreciable aid to Sudan in particular and to Islam in general.

Conference Resolutions

JN130803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text of two resolutions adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fez, Morocco, on 12 May 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference, convening in Fez in the Kingdom of Morocco from 10-14 Jumad Ath-Thani 1399 [corresponding to 8-12 May 1979] has adopted the following resolution on the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East, as proposed by the Syrian Arab delegation:

The Islamic foreign ministers conference, convening in Fez from 10-14 Jumad ath-Thani 1399, corresponding to 8-12 May 1979, proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Islamic Congress Charter and the principles and aims of the UN Charter, and guided by the resolutions of the conferences of Islamic heads of states and governments and foreign ministers on the Palestinian question; while referring to the explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from the Camp David accords, from what followed them and from Israel's persistence in its usurpation of Palestine and its continued refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions--a matter that constitutes a threat to the Islamic states' security and safety--reaffirms that the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict with Zionism and that Israel's persistence in refusing to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and in denying the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights is an absolutely unacceptable matter. This constitutes a blatant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the universal declaration on human rights, and is a grave threat to international peace and security.

The conference holds that Israel's refusal to cooperate with the committee formed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution No 3376/D/30 to achieve the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable rights, as stated in UN General Assembly resolution No 3336/D29, confirms its persistence in its brazen defiance of the international community's will and international legality and its violation of the UN Charter, as well as in its refusal to comply with UN resolutions.

While the conference reaffirms the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, against imperialism, occupation, Zionism and racism by all possible means and in accordance with UN principles, it salutes this struggle against the Zionist aggressors to liberate Palestine, a struggle that is part of the world liberation movement;

While the conference reaffirms UN Resolution No 3379/D/30, which describes Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination;

While the conference reaffirms that the racist rule in occupied Palestine and southern Africa stems from a single imperialist source and is organically linked with the racist policies and practices aimed at suppressing the freedoms of man and undermining his dignity;

While the conference expresses the belief that the military, economic, political and moral support extended to Israel by certain states--especially the United States--encourages Israel to persist in its policies of aggression and to persist in its usurpation of Palestine;

While the conference holds that the maintenance of diplomatic, economic, cultural, quantitative and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of its people's inalienable national rights and to persist in its disregard for the international community's will and UN resolutions, and encourages it to continue in its expansionist, imperialist and racist policies, which are based on aggression in the first place;

While the conference believes that Israel's continued membership in the United Nations is contrary to the UN Charter and encourages Israel to disregard UN resolutions and to collude with the various aggressive, racist and expansionist regimes, the conference decides:

A. To reaffirm its complete and effective support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle, under the leadership of the PLO--their sole and legitimate representative--inside and outside the occupied homeland, to regain their inalienable national rights in Palestine. These rights include: their right to their homeland, Palestine;

Their right to return to their homeland and to regain their properties as safeguarded by UN resolutions;

Their right to exercise self-determination with no external interference, in accordance with UN principles and universal declaration of human rights;

Their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their lands;

Their right to establish an independent national state in Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

B. To struggle in all fields and on the widest scale at the international level to develop a recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO, in order to devise a strategy aimed at liberating Palestine and achieving the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable national rights.

C. To coordinate the activities of the Islamic congress and the PLO in order to draft a strategy aimed at liberating Palestine and achieving the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable national rights.

Second: [as heard] We, the conference, affirm the Palestinian people's right to continue the struggle in all its military and political forms and with all means to regain their inalienable national rights and to establish their independent state in Palestine.

Third: We call on all Islamic states to support the Palestinian people with all means in their legitimate struggle against the racist Zionist occupation of Palestine to regain their inalienable national rights. The regaining of these rights constitutes a basic condition for establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

Fourth: We ask all the Islamic states to fully adhere to the resolutions adopted by the Islamic summits and the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers on the Palestine question. The Islamic states are also asked to expedite the implementation of those resolutions, particularly as they relate to severing all political, economic, cultural, technical, touristic and transportation relations with Israel--the Zionist and imperialist.

Fifth: Once again, we underline the need to take appropriate measures to accept the PLO's representation in the capitals of all Islamic states, as the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO must be offered all the same rights, facilities and immunities as those offered other diplomatic commissions and those granted to states. We call on the Islamic countries that have not yet taken such measures to do so as soon as possible.

Sixth: We reaffirm that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict. Any ignorance or disavowal of this fact will not serve the cause of peace in the area.

We also stress that the U.S. attempts and efforts to serve its interests and influence in the area and to liquidate the issue of occupied Palestine, by encouraging bilateral and partial settlements and ignoring the real problem, will definitely not lead to a just solution. Therefore, the conference condemns these efforts and calls for resisting such attempts. The conference also condemns all policies, practices and concessions that form a violation of the UN General Assembly's resolutions and of the Islamic conference's resolutions.

Seventh: The conference condemns the Camp David agreements, which were signed in September 1978 and the Washington agreement signed between Egypt and Israel on 26 March 1979. The conference holds these agreements to be a blatant violation of the Islamic Congress Charter, as well as a violation of international law and the UN resolutions on the Palestine question and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The conference rejects all the results and consequences of these agreements. The conference considers these agreements to be void and holds that they do not obligate any of the Arabs and Muslims, particularly the Palestinian people. The conference considers these agreements to be a bilateral settlement that has fully disavowed the core of the problem, which is the Palestine question. These agreements form an attempt to liquidate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, especially their rights to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state in their national homeland. Hence, the conference calls for resisting these agreements with all possible means. The conference condemns the U.S. role in these agreements and the U.S. attempts to impose them on the Palestinian people.

Eighth: We reaffirm the right of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to struggle to prevent the liquidation of the Palestine issue and to repulse all attempts to harm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the autonomy plan, which was included within the Camp David and the Washington agreements.

Ninth: The conference affirms the PLO's right to an independent and equal participation in all international activities regarding the Palestine issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict, with the aim of achieving the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, which were recognized by UN resolutions, particularly resolution No 3236/D/29. The conference reaffirms the PLO's right to reject the results of any international activity that does not guarantee the PLO's participation, in accordance with the aforementioned conditions.

Tenth: The conference condemns Israel for its continuous rejection of and failure to implement the UN resolutions on the Palestine issue, particularly resolution No 3236/D/29 on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The conference also condemns Israel's refusal to cooperate with or receive the UN factfinding committee, which was formed according to UN Resolution No 3376/D/30 to help the Palestinian people achieve their inviolable national rights.

Eleventh: The conference condemns Israel's practices and racist, expansionist and terrorist policies, as well as its plans and measures to continue building settlements in order to Judaize the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to change the political, demographic, topographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics of the occupied territories--among which are the measures to Judaize the cities of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth, Galilee, Negev, the Golan Heights and Sinai. The conference declares that all these measures are null, void and illegal.

Twelfth: The conference condemns Israel's violation of the human rights of the Palestinian and Arab citizens in the territories occupied since 1948 and the territories occupied in 1967, as well as its refusal to adhere to the 1949 Geneva accords--particularly the fourth accord on protection of civilians in time of war.

The conference further condemns Israel's policies and practices in confiscating lands and deporting Palestinian citizens, as well as in trying to obliterate the cultural and religious heritage of the Palestinian cities and people. The conference declares these measures and practices to be crimes committed against all of mankind.

Thirteenth: The conference condemns all countries that offer military, economic, political or manpower support to Israel. The conference calls on these countries to stop supporting Israel.

Fourteenth: The conference calls on the UN Security Council to review the report and recommendations of the factfinding committee on the Palestinian people's right to practice their inalienable national rights in accord with UN General Assembly Resolution No 3236/ D/29 and all UN resolutions on the Palestine issue. The conference calls on the Security Council to apply all resolutions on the Palestine issue, particularly as related to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people--taking into consideration the fact that these resolutions have been recognized by the world community and represent international will; hence, any attempt to prevent the implementation of these resolutions would be a violation of the UN Charter, would jeopardize the world's peace and security, would maintain the mistreatment currently imposed on the Palestinian people and would prevent the Palestinian people from practicing their inalienable national rights.

Fifteenth: The conference once again calls on all Islamic countries to take the necessary measures to increase pressure on Israel in the United Nations and within all international circles and to apply penalties to Israel, including the possibility of suspending Israel's membership in the UN.

Sixteenth: The conference calls on all Islamic states to ask the Islamic foreign ministers to coordinate fully with the PLO when the UN general assembly discusses the Palestine issue at the forthcoming 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

Seventeenth: The conference holds that the Islamic states would support a draft resolution calling on the UN General Assembly to render the UNRWA budget a part of the UN budget. The conference denounces the UNRWA measures reducing health and educational services to the Palestinian refugees, since these measures violate UN resolutions.

Eighteenth: The conference calls on the Islamic states to work during the 34th session of the UN General Assembly to urge the General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session in order to study the Palestine issue and to adopt appropriate measures for bringing about the implementation of UN resolutions calling for withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the achievement of the Palestinian people's rights.

Nineteenth: The Islamic Congress secretary general is responsible for following up on the implementation of the previous article and for reporting to the next conference.

The conference adopts the following resolution on the Middle East:

The Islamic foreign ministers conference, which was held in Fez between 8 and 12 May 1979, in accord with the Islamic Congress principles and goals and the principles of the UN Charter, guided by the resolutions of the conferences of the Islamic heads of states and prime ministers and in light of the Islamic foreign ministers conferences and resolutions on the situation in the Middle East;

While underlining the link of destiny between the Islamic countries and their commitment toward the goals of the joint struggle for liberation, justice and progress and the struggle against colonialism and racist discrimination and resistance against occupation, Zionism and racism;

While expressing grave concern over the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, a fact that constitutes a great danger, which might end in another war, as a natural result of Israel's continuous aggression and its refusal to implement the UN resolutions calling for withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and establishment of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

While condemning all attempts to impose a policy of fait accompli and condemning Israel's expansionist policy--the building of settlements--as well as its policies of exploitation, domination and terrorism, which form the cornerstone of the Zionist scheme in Palestine and the whole Middle East.

While stressing the Islamic support for the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and for the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their inviolable national rights, the conference reaffirms that this is a responsibility and duty consistent with the Islamic congress' principles and goals. This support must be translated into efficient and practical steps. The conference, while holding that Israel's refusal to receive or cooperate with the three-man committee, formed by the UN Security Council by Resolution No 446 on 22 March 1979 to investigate the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem, reaffirms that Israel is still determined to blatantly challenge the international community and international law and to continue to violate the UN Charter and resolutions, as well as the 1949 fourth Geneva accord, and stresses that it is high time to apply decisive measures as provided in chapter seven of the UN Charter and to apply penalties to Israel for going so far in violating the charter's principles and spirit, for its continuous refusal to implement the UN resolutions and for its continuous aggression against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people. The conference believes that the Islamic states must adopt prompt, practical and decisive measures to cope with the continuous, blatant Zionist aggression and violation:

First: The conference reaffirms the Islamic countries' commitment to the Arab cause and promises to offer the necessary political and physical support to the Arab confrontation states and to the PLO in their legitimate struggle to restore their occupied territories and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, Palestine.

Second: The conference reaffirms that a just peace in the Middle East can only be established on the basis of:

A. Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

B. The regaining of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian people's exercise of these rights, foremost of which are their right of return, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent state in Palestine.

Third: The conference reaffirms that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East problem. It constitutes an indivisible whole in dealing with or resolving this problem. The conference also reaffirms the right of the PLO--the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--to partake independently and on an equal footing in all conferences, activities and international forums concerned with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Zionist conflict--in order to achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Fourth: The conference holds that any attempt to weaken the struggle to implement the principles in paragraphs two and three of this resolution is a departure from the Islamic states' determination to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to assist the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights.

Fifth: The conference strongly condemns Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and for its procrastination in withdrawing from some positions that it continues to occupy. The conference also condemns Israel's attempt to consolidate its occupation of southern Lebanon and the practices it is carrying out, through its agents, with the aim of undermining the unity of Lebanon and its people and Lebanon's sovereignty over its national territory. The conference also condemns the savage Israeli aggressions and air raids against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

Sixth: The conference calls on the states and peoples of the world to adopt a decisive stand on Israel's intransigence and its attempts to persist in its policies of aggression and expansion and continued rejection to implement UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and the Middle East.

Seventh: The conference reaffirms the rights of the Arab states and the PLO to strive with all possible means to torpedo any solutions or settlements founded at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

Eighth: The conference reaffirms that the continuation of the U.S. stand, hostile to the Palestinian people's rights and to the overall withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories is contrary to UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian question and the Middle East and is an impedance to the establishment of a just peace in the area. The conference condemns the policies that the United States is seeking to impose on the region at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and at the expense of the liberation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

Ninth: The conference condemns the Camp David accords signed in September 1978 and the Washington agreement signed on 26 March 1979 between the Israeli Government and the Egyptian regime, considering these agreements a blatant departure from the charter of the Islamic congress and a violation of international law and UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The conference rejects all the results and consequences of these agreements and considers them null and void and not binding on the Arabs, the Muslims, and particularly the Palestinian people.

The conference also views these agreements as a bilateral solution that disregarded the crux of the problem and an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people's rights.

Therefore, the conference calls for fighting these agreements with all methods and means.

Tenth: The conference calls on all the states and peoples of the world to refrain from extending military, manpower or material support to Israel that is likely to lead to encouraging Israel to continue its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories. The conference declares that the continuation of these states' support for Israel compels the Islamic states to adopt stands toward these states.

Eleventh: The conference condemns the stand of the states that supply Israel with arms and assistance and holds that the real purpose of flooding Israel with these enormous quantities of the instruments of death and destruction is to consolidate it as a base for imperialism and racism in the Third World in general, and in Africa and Asia in particular.

Twelfth: The conference condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their similar policies of aggression and racism. The conference also condemns cooperation among them in all fields, including the threats to the security and independence of African and Arab states.

Thirteenth: The conference strongly condemns Israel for its continued policies and practices in the occuppied Palestinian and Arab territories, especially for its annexation of parts of these territories, such as Jerusalem and other areas; its establishment of settlements; its transfer of intruders to these settlements; its destruction of homes; its expropriation of properties; its evacuation, banishment, expulsion, dispersal, exile, transfer and deportation of the Arab population, denying their right of return; their mass arrest and torture; its elimination of the national, historical, spiritual and cultural features; its obstruction of freedoms, beliefs and the practice of religious rights and rites; its denial of laws on individual rights; and its illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their inhabitants.

Fourteenth: The conference declares that these Israeli policies and practices are serious violations of the UN Charter, especially the principles of regional policies and security, the principles and norms of international law, UN resolutions, the universal declaration of human rights and the fourth Geneva convention on the treatment of civilians in war. They are also a major obstacle to a just peace in the Middle East.

Fifteenth: The conference reaffirms that all the measures adopted by Israel to change the political, demographic, topographic, cultural, historical and religious features of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, or of any part of these territories, are illegal and null and void, and calls on Israel to rescind all of these measures immediately and to desist from implementing them. The conference calls on all states to refrain from any action that Israel could exploit or employ in implementing these policies and practices.

Sixteenth: The conference holds Israel responsible for all the changes, exploitation, destruction and expropriation of land in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

Seventeenth: The conference condemns Israel for rejecting UN Security Council Resolution No 446 of 22 March 1979 on the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem. The conference also condemns Israel's refusal to receive the political factfinding mission set up by the members of the Security Council to investigate the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem. The conference calls on the Islamic member states to follow up on the report that the political committee will submit to the Security Council in July 1979.

Eighteenth: The conference reaffirms the right of the Arab states and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to the permanent, complete and effective sovereignty over their natural resources and all of their other resources, wealth and economic activities. The conference reaffirms their right to regain these resources and their right to obtain full compensation for the exploitation, provocation, losses and damages they suffered.

Nineteenth: The conference reaffirms the need to sever all forms of diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sports, touristic, communications and other relations with Israel, on both official and unofficial levels. The conference calls on the Islamic states that have not yet severed these relations to do so.

Twentieth: The conference calls on all the Islamic states to join the Arab boycott of Israel and to coordinate their efforts in this field with other Third World states, in order to apply the boycott against all of the racist regimes especially in Palestine and southern Africa.

Twenty-first: The conference calls on the Islamic states to take all effective steps on a wide international scale at the United Nations, its agencies and at the various international organizations and conferences to increase the pressures on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership in these organizations and agencies, if the need for this should arise.

Twenty-second: The conference calls on the Islamic states to seek, during the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, to invite the General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session to be devoted to the study of the Palestinian question, with the object of adopting measures that lead to the implementation of UN resolutions on the withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab territories and the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Twenty-third: The secretary general is called upon to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the progress of its implementation to the next conference.

Foreign Ministers Conference Communique

ID131335 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 79 LD

["Final Communique of the 10th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference"--MAP headline]

[Text] The 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference ended its sessions in Fez last night, and released a final communique, the text of which follows:

1. The 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in the city of Fez, Morocco, 8 to 12 May 1979, in conformity with the decision taken by the ninth Islamic foreign ministers conference convened in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, and at the gracious invitation of the Moroccan Government.

2. The conference was preceded by a preliminary meeting of senior officials of the member states to examine the agenda of the conference.

3. The following states took part in the conference: the Republic of Afghanistan, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the State of Bahrain, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Chad, the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Gambia, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the State of Kuwait, the Lebanese Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Malaysia, the Maldive Islands, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Niger, the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, the State of the UAE, the Republic of Upper Volta, the YAR, and the PDRY.

4. The following countries and organizations attended the conference as observers and guests:

Countries: Nigeria.

International and governmental organizations: the United Nations, the Islamic Development Bank, Islamic unions and organizations, League of the Islamic World, Islamic World Congress, Islamic Call Society, the European Islamic Council, the International Federation of Arab Islamic Schools, The World Seminar of Islamic Youth, the National Front for the Liberation of Moro, a representative of the Muslim Turkish community in Cyprus, League of Moroccan Ulema, the Arab organization for Education, Culture and Sciences, the International Federation of Banks, and the Eritrean Front.

5. King Hassan of the Moroccan Kingdom opened the conference with a speech. He began by recalling the Muslim martyrs headed by the late King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He then called on the conferees to rise and hear some verses from the Koran read for the souls of the martyrs, whether they were strugglers with the pen, with the word or with arms, irrespective of where they had fallen.

His majesty reminded those present of the responsibility they are shouldering at this critical stage in the life of Muslims. He said that this was a permanent and enduring responsibility which is not limited by time or space.

The king called on Muslims to be patient but not to be amiss with regard to principles and not to go back on the resolutions they adopt.

His majesty said that the death which threatens nations is not material death, but the death of conscience and nationalism, the death of feeling and dignity, the death of the spirit of sacrifice. We have to sacrifice our egoism, he said. We must sacrifice foolishness in the face of reason; we must sacrifice discord for the sake of tolerance.

His majesty said that the enemies of mankind by their plots against the Muslims seek to turn us into millions of people serving them and subservient to them. For a century now, the enemy has been awaiting for us to slip up so that he may shatter us and destroy all ties that bind us to our noble roots.

His majesty reiterated what all Muslims feel when he said: We will pray in Jerusalem guided by our faith and our resolute will. Our weapon will not be only the gun but also firmness of principle, loyalty and sacrifice.

His majesty the king said that the Palestinian people needed no patronage; they are a people capable of self-rule. Instead of clashes and indulging in Dutch auctions, let us agree to the minimum that would be acceptable to all of us. In conclusion, the king wished the conference success.

6. The speech of King Hassan was highly appreciated by the participants in the conference. They agreed unanimously to consider this speech as an official document of the conference. They sent his majesty a telegram of thanks and appreciation, applauding his important directives contained in the speech.

7. After this speech, the Senegalese foreign minister and chairman of the ninth conference, Moustapha Niasse, made a valuable speech on behalf of the heads of delegations in which he thanked Morocco--king and government and people--for the atmosphere of hospitality and dedication prepared for the conference. He praised Morocco as a country of dialog and openness, which played host to the first Islamic summit conference 10 years ago. He stressed that Rabat, the cradle of the first Islamic summit conference, was also Ribat al-Fath [original name of Rabat, given to it by an Arab army commander], a citadel for the forces of defense of Islam; but, he said, Fez was the citadel of religious purity, a source of cultural and intellectual influence and civilization.

Mr Niasse reviewed the results of the activity of the Islamic conference in 10 years; he stressed that the activity of the conference had always been for Palestine. In this regard, Niasse said: All the Muslims stand together; we shall continue to look forward for a comprehensive solution which will come only though the complete recovery of the rights of the Palestinian people to return, and to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO.

8. The conference unanimously elected M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, as chairman of the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

9. The foreign ministers of the Republic of Iraq, the United Republic of Cameroon, and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan took the rostrum, representing various linguistic groups. They expressed great thanks and appreciation for the king's speech.

10. The conference elected Niger Foreign Minister Adamou Djermakoye as first deputy chairman, and the foreign minister of Bangladesh as second deputy chairman. Mustapha Niassee, the foreign minister of Senegal, was elected general rapporteur on the conference.

Mohamed Amamou, a Tunisian, was elected chairman of the drafting committee; and Qasim Azazuhayri, the deputy secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] for Political and Information Affairs, was elected official spokesman of the conference.

11. On the occasion of the 10th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers, the conference decided that the current session shall be called the Palestine and Jerusalem session.

12. The conference received cables and messages of congratulations and heard a statement from UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim which was read by Assistant UN Secretary General (Joseph Gramkory). The conference also heard a message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

13. After listening to the report of the senior officials' committee, the conference approved the agenda of the session and distributed the items of the agenda to its four committees, which are the committees for political and information affairs; economic affairs; cultural and social affairs; and administrative and financial affairs.

14. The conference approved a resolution providing for the suspension of the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Islamic Congress Organization and its subsidiaries until the reasons for the adoption of such a decision are removed.

The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman declared that it will not participate in voting on this resolution. The delegations of Senegal, Gabon, Gambia, Niger, Upper Volta and Guinea-Bissau also declared that they will not participate in the voting on this resolution for purely procedural reasons, asserting at the same time that their countries support the struggle of the Palestine people for the retrieval of their established national rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

15. The secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization, Ahmad Karim Jay, read his annual report on the activities of the organization in the various spheres. This comprehensive and concise report met with the admiration of the conference and its praise.

16. The head of the delegations delivered speeches reviewing the general current international situation, concentrating on the issues of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East.

They denounced Israel's actions to Judaize the city of Jerusalem and obliterate its Islamic character, asserting their countries' full support for the Palestine people in their just struggle to return to their homeland, determine their fate and establish their independent state on the land of their fathers and forefathers under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. They also declared that the Palestine issue was the essence of the Middle East problem and that its solution lies in enabling the Palestine people to attain their established rights and in the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Jersualem.

They reaffirmed that the bolstering of solidarity among the Islamic countries was the soundest way to meet the challenges facing the Islamic nation.

They tackled the problems of the Islamic communities and of racial discrimination. They also discussed ways to bolster cooperation and perfect formulas for integration in all spheres among the member countries.

17. The conference decided that the year 1980 shall be the Year of Jerusalem.

18. As to the Jerusalem committee, the conference decided that the Jerusalem committee shall meet at foreign minister level. It also decided to call on King Hassan of Morocco kindly to accept the chairmanship of this committee so that the implementation of a political and information program in the non-Islamic world, with a view to bolstering the resolutions of the Islamic conference, would be carried out at the highest level to safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem.

19. On fixing a venue and time for the third Islamic summit conference within the framework of the celebration of the advent of the 15th century of the Hegira [1980]--the conference welcomed the invitation of Saudi Arabia to host the next summit conference to be held in February 1981.

20. The conference reaffirmed its acceptance of the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers in Pakistan in 1980.

21. The conference welcomed and accepted the kind invitation of the Republic of Niger to play host to the 12th session of the Islamic foreign ministers during 1981.

22. The conference agreed that 21 August every year will be a day of Islamic solidarity with the Palestine people's struggle.

23. The conference decided to postpone the consideration of items seven and eight which pertain to the amendment of the charter provisions on the election of the secretary general until an extraordinary session to be held in the first part of October 1979.

24. The conference elected the following countries for membership on the financial auditing committee of the Islamic Congress Organization: Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Morocco, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya.

In the political field:

The conference reaffirmed the commitment of the Islamic states to support the Palestinian cause, and its conviction that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only on the basis of a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the recovery of the national established rights of the Palestinian people, and the exercising by the Palestinian people of these rights and first and foremost its right to return, to self-determination, and to set up its own independent state in its homeland.

The conference reaffirmed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East problem, and stressed the right of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland--to take part in an independent way and on an equal footing in all international conferences and areas interested in Palestinian issues.

The conference rejects any dealing with the consequences of the Camp David and Washington agreements for ignoring the established and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return home, to self-determination, and to set up their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative; and condemns the role of the United States in the signing of these agreements, and trying to impose them on the Palestinian people.

The conference underlined its call for all the governments of the peoples of the world to refrain from giving any assistance, whether military, material, or in the form of personnel [bashariyah] likely to encourage Israel to continue its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories. The conference declares that the continuous support given by certain states to Israel will prompt ICO member states to take the relevant attitude to these states.

The conference denounces the positions of those states that provide Israel with aid and weapons, and considers that the aim of this aid is to pour into Israel means of death and destruction in order to entrench it as a base for colonialism and racism in the Third World at large, and in the Middle East in particular.

The conference condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and their aggressive racist policies, and such cooperation between them poses a threat to the security and independence of the African and Arab States.

The conference condemns Israel for continuing the implementation of its settlement policy in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and its violation of all the rights of the Arab population in these territories. The conference says that these policies and practices constitute a violation of the UN Charter and resolutions, of the provisions of international law, of the international declaration of human rights, and of the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war. They also constitute an obstacle to establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

The conference decides that the Islamic states should sponsor a draft resolution at the 34th UNGA session providing for the budget of the UNRWA to be considered as part of the budget of the United Nations. The conference denounces the measures taken by the agency administration reducing the quantitites of food and education and health services to the Palestinian refugees as contradicting the UN resolutions in this matter.

The conference urges the Islamic states to strive, during the 34th UNGA session, to call on the General Assembly to convene an extraordinary urgent session to discuss the Palestinian issue, with a view to taking the necessary steps to carry out the UN resolutions regarding withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to secure the realization of the established national rights of the Palestinian people.

The conference recalls the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations which call for the return of Jerusalem to Arab-Islamic sovereignty, and for no architectural alterations to be made likely to change the Arab-Islamic character of the holy city;and the conference regards any alteration as null and void.

The conference denounces the continued acts of annexation, Judaization and seizure by force in Jerusalem as well as the continued violation of the sanctity of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and the Ibrahimite Mosque and other sacred places in Palestine.

The conference reaffirms the insistence of all Muslims on their eternal sacred right to Jerusalem and its extreme religious and spiritual importance and the attachment of all Muslims to it, which is the first of the two kiblas and the third of the holy mosques and the place of the ascension of the Prophet, may God pray for Him and grant Him peace.

The conference considers the liberation of Jerusalem from the grip of the Zionist racist imperialism and its return to the Arab sovereignty and the preservation of its past character as a responsibility that falls collectively on all Muslims and nobody in the absence of Islamic unanimity, should take attitude, measure or action concerning the city of Jerusalem.

The conference calls for the setting up of a national and popular committee to enlighten Muslims about Palestine and Jerusalem and to bolster the religious strugglers and holy war fighters and take care of the families of the Palestinian holy war strugglers.

The conference calls on the member countries to contact the countries which recognized the Israeli entity with a view to persuading them to refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem as this will hurt the feelings of all Muslims, besides being a violation of UN resolutions, and also because of the evil consequences it will have on the future of the holy city and the future relations between the Islamic countries and these countries.

The conference calls on the member countries to make political and information moves to explain further the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine. It also calls for adherence to boycotting the Zionist enemy politically, economically and culturally, avoiding all forms of cooperation with it.

The conference thanks all the friendly countries and all the international bodies and organizations which support the Palestine, Arab and Islamic rights. It calls on members of the OAU and the nonalined movement to adopt attitudes in support of these rights.

The conference denounced the intransigent ambitions of the Zionist entity in Jerusalem and its attempts to transform it into a capital for Zionism. It decided that the Jerusalem committee shall hold a meeting at foreign minister level under the chairmanship of King Hassan of Morocco to implement a political and information program aimed at preserving the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem and returning the city to the Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

As regards the Jerusalem Fund, the conference appealed to all the member countries to contribute generously to the fund to enable it to shoulder its holy duties represented in the bolstering of the Palestine people's steadfastness and enabling it to resist occupation and to counter acts of annexation and Judaization.

The conference reiterates the right of the Palestine and Arab people to permanent and complete and effective sovereignty over the resources of their lands which are under Israeli occupation.

The conference denounces the exploitation of these resources by Israel and other companies.

The conference welcomes the meeting of the Islamic countries' experts on the law of the sea and calls on the member countries to continue coordination among themselves in this field. It reaffirmed that the agreement on the law of the sea will not be acceptable unless it satisfies the interests of all the parties concerned.

The conference expresses its support for the establishment of nuclear arms-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It prepared a recommendation to the United Nations to continue its efforts to attain this objective.

The conference calls on the member countries to continue to coordinate their positions with a view to strengthening the call for the establishment of nuclear arms-free zones.

The conference calls on the disarmament committee to speed up the conclusion of an international agreement to guarantee the safety of the countries which do not possess nuclear weapons. It urges the member countries to provide all possible support for the draft agreement submitted by Pakistan to the disarmament committee.

Stemming from its belief that Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic laws could make a big contribution to the laying down of the foundation of law in national and international affairs, the conference decided to form a special group of theologians to serve this purpose.

While taking into consideration the special difficulties of some member countries, the conference called for the supply of financial aid to the Republic of Djibouti and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoro Islands and the member countries on the coast of Africa.

The conference calls on the member countries to offer all possible aid to the liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe and to adhere to the application and expansion of the sanctions imposed on the racist regimes in South Africa by the UN Security Council.

The conference approves the basic constitution of the Organization of Islamic Capitals and calls on the member countries to provide full support for the organization.

The conference reaffirms its support for the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and condemns the repeated Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon.

The conference calls on the international organizations to work toward putting an end to such aggression. It also calls on the UN Security Council to see to the implementation of its resolution on southern Lebanon and appeals to all countries to adopt a firm stand against the Israeli aggression.

The conference decided to establish an Islamic body for conciliation in all disputes that might arise among the member countries. It also discussed the possibility of setting up a temporary ministerial committee to discuss events that might occur between one session of the conference and another.

In the economic field:

The conference urges the intensification of efforts to set up a new international economic system noting that the current international scene is still marked by great injustices against the developing countries.

The conference decided to urge the speeding up of the adoption of measures to bolster solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic member countries, and to realize economic integration among the member countries, all this stemming from its belief that the success of such measures will be tantamount to a success for the developing countries.

Within the framework of steps that would realize the objectives of our organization in the economic field, it has been decided to ask the Moroccan Government to make a full study with a view to establishing an Islamic trade development center among the member countries with its headquarters in Tangier in the Moroccan Kingdom.

In this same field, the conference also decided to entrust the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs to hold meetings for its experts to discuss and study a number of topics of common interest to the member countries, such as the bolstering of the means of air and maritime transport and telecommunications and tourism, provided that in the light of such studies, conferences would be held at a high level to adopt the suitable resolutions.

The conference discussed food security in the Islamic countries and welcomes the offer made by the Mali Government to host a high-level conference for the purpose.

The conference also agrees to hold a roundtable conference in Lahore at ministerial level to discuss industrial cooperation among the member countries.

Out of its concern for the problems of non-littoral Islamic countries, the conference asked the Center of Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training of the Islamic countries in Ankara to send experts to these countries to prepare integrated studies of the economic conditions in these countries. It also asked the General Secretariat to arrange to hold a meeting of the member countries concerned including the littoral member countries to consider these studies and submit recommendations to the 11th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers.

The conference entrusted the Islamic General Secretariat with preparing a draft agreement for the protection, guaranteeing and encouragement of investment among the Islamic member countries.

The conference also welcomed the hosting by the Turkish Republic of the first Islamic trade fair and the organization of a debate on trade in Istanbul.

In the cultural field:

With regard to the celebration of the advent of the 15th century of the Hegira, the conference reaffirmed the need for the adoption of the programs prepared for the purpose. It called on member countries to work to highlight the issue of the liberation of Jerusalem and the importance of the Al-'Aqsa Mosque in all meetings and conferences to be held on the occasion of the advent of the 15th century of the Hegira.

The conference approved the recommendations of the Islamic Committee on Economic and Cultural Affairs in respect of the conditions which prove one's ability to perform the pilgrimage and to urge the member countries to adopt the necessary measures to implement these recommendations. It appealed to all member countries and to those countries with Islamic communities to implement these recommendations in a manner which would not check the Muslim desire to perform this rite.

The conference urges member states to intensify efforts and spread the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic-speaking member states; and to strive to coordinate the efforts of the Islamic states to teach Arabic to Islamic groups living in Europe, America and Australia. The conference also agreed to a document founding a fund of aid to international Islamic Arab schools.

Underlining a decision taken in this respect by the ninth Islamic foreign ministers conference, the conference decides to examine the possibility of setting up an international Islamic organization for education, culture and science, based in the Kingdom of Morocco. The conference also discussed the possibility of creating a world center for Islamic education and instruction, based on Holy Mecca.

The conference urges the member states, and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, urgently to supply the necessary details to salvage and protect the Islamic heritage in Kairouan, Tunis, Fez, in Morocco, Timbuktu in Mali, in Niger, and elsewhere in the Islamic world.

The conference passed the charter of the Islamic Foundation for Science and Culture, and adopted the document prepared by the international Islamic conference to be submitted to the UN conference on science and technology for development.

The conference calls on the member states, and on the Islamic Solidarity Fund, to provide the necessary aid to bring into being the project of a university in Niger, and to turn the Ahmed-Baba Center in Timbuktu into a regional institute of Islamic research and studies.

The conference adopted the report of the chairman of the standing council on the activity of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the implementation of its budget for 1978-1979. The conference expressed its thanks and appreciation for the member states which had announced their donations for the fund, and urged the other member states to strive to extend support for the fund.

The conference adopted the cooperation agreement concluded between the ICO and UNESCO.

In the administrative and financial field:

The conference adopted the budget submitted to it by the ICO Secretariat General for the financial year 1979-1980. It also agreed to the budgets of the Ankara-based Islamic Institute of Training, Statistics, Economic and Social Research; and the Dacca-based Islamic Center of Vocational and Technical Training and Researches.

The conference expressed its pride in the noble hospitality of King Hassan, which had had a great deal of influence on the success of the session. The conference expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Moroccan Government and people for their welcome and hospitality toward the participating delegations, including the mission of the ICO General Secretariat. The conference praised the preparations made to insure the success of the 10th Islamic conference in the glorious historic city of Fez.

VOP Comments on Conference

JN132012 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1715 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Political observers are unanimous in considering that the resolutions of the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference recently held in Morocco under the slogan of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem represent a great victory for the Palestinian revolution and cause. The resolutions are also an important international response to As-Sadat's betrayal of and black treason against the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem. Some 41 Islamic states stressed that the primary and central cause of the Arab and Muslim people is the Palestinian cause and that the hearts of the Muslim people everywhere are throbbing with the just Palestinian cause, rights and struggle. This provides popular depth for the cause and is an asset which cannot be lightly dismissed.

The Islamic states have issued their judgement on the tripartite plot--the plot of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat--by suspending the membership of the traitorous Egyptian regime as the minimum punishment for those who sold out Jerusalem and Palestine. The Islamic states declared their commitment to Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine. They nominated Jerusalem as a member in the union of Islamic Capitals. The Islamic states unanimously supported the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, as the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle, and as an honest and pure expression of the Palestinians aspirations to return, to achieve self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian state. This support comes at a time when the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plot is thickening against the PLO, its rights and the aspirations of the people it represents.

What took place at the Islamic conference is not a mere political event in support of a just cause. It was also not just a way to make a point concerning an issue under discussion. What took place was practical proof of the strong hold the Palestinian cause has on the consciousness of Muslims throughout the world. It was also proof of the profound Muslim commitment to liberate Palestine and to raise the Arab and Muslim banners over Jerusalem.

Admittedly, each Muslim state has its own national problems and circumstances. However, the Palestinian cause, which is the primary cause of the Muslims, is now occupying its proper position among the stands of the Islamic states.

This shows that in the future there will be a political rule to which all Muslim states will be committed, namely, that the Palestinian cause will be the basis for any dealings between the Muslim states, on the one hand, and other states, on the other. Iran has applied this rule and is basing its alliances and policies on it.

The results of the Islamic conference undoubtedly represent a qualitative step forward in clarifying the stands of the fraternal Islamic states.

With more healthy and correct interaction between the Muslims and their primary cause of Palestine, and with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the armed Palestinian revolution, we will certainly arrive at a more positive and effective position and will show more initiative concerning the conflict raging around the Palestinian cause. We will certainly be able to muster a cohesive Islamic force which will work for the Palestinian cause and for the victory of the Palestinian people in their glorious struggle to regain the holiest place in the world--Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Mayor Praises Conference

JN140810 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 May 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[Text] Amman--Jerusalem Mayor Rawhi al-Khatib has lauded the Fez conference resolutions. He said that the resolutions are a positive step. He described them as wise and sincere and as a portent of determination and resolution to effectively confront Israel's arrogant leaders and its allies.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR's correspondent, Al-Khatib said that there is no doubt that the Fez efforts and resolutions would elevate the hopes that the occupied territories' residents, particularly in Jerusalem, are pinning on the Arabs and Muslims.

Al-Khatib said that the Fez conference resolutions require that all peoples and governments of the Arab and Islamic countries cooperate among themselves in order to achieve what their faithful and venerable forefathers achieved under Sultan Salah ad-Din Al-Ayyubi in liberating Jerusalem and the holy land.

OAPEC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL REELECTS SECRETARY GENERAL

JN092035 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May--At its session here this evening, the OAPEC Ministerial Council decided to reappoint Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah (Libyan) as secretary general of the organization for a second 3-year term and Dr 'Adnan Mustafa (Syrian), professor of physics at Damascus University and former oil minister, as assistant secretary general for a 4-year term.

The council is scheduled to issue a press statement on the results of its meetings later this evening.

PLO FREEZES MEMBERSHIP OF CAIRO REPRESENTATIVE

JN111114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 May--The PLO has decided to freeze the membership of Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative in Cairo.

Reporting this, WAFA says that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has taken a decision in this regard under which Sa'id Kamal is no longer authorized to carry out any work related to the PLO.

GAZA MAYOR INSISTS ON WEST BANK, GAZA UNITY

JN131700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1215 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa held a press conference in Beirut yesterday and talked about his meeting with brother Abu 'Ammar and the latest developments in the region, especially those connected with the situation in the occupied territories. Brother ash-Shawwa denied the statement attributed to him by Amman's JORDAN TIMES saying that he had agreed to the establishment of a Palestinian state in Gaza alone. He stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

At the beginning of the press conference, Ash-Shawwa made the following remarks: [begin recording]

Gentlemen, I have come to Beirut to contact the PLO and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in order to brief him on what is taking place in our occupied land at this critical period and to conduct consultations on unified stands to confront the hostile agreements against our people. The majority in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has rejected the Camp Daivd agreements and the resulting self-rule. I would like to stress that we in the occupied territory are looking forward to the day when a just and lasting peace reigns in our region--a peace which respects our people's rights, namely, our rights to self-determination and the establishment of our own sovereign independent state. Such a peace will respect the consensus of our people in and outside the occupied territory in considering the PLO as our sole legitimate representative. In our opinion, the PLO is the only organization qualified to shoulder such a grave responsibility.

What we are being offered now is nothing but an attempt to disavow our legitimate rights, exclude our legitimate representative, the PLO, and perpetuate the Israeli occupation by giving it the name of administrative self-rule. We categorically reject this because it will allow the land and water resources to be plundered by Israeli settlers and will not result in the recognition of our rights to self-determination and the establishment of our own independent state. [end recording]

The Gaza mayor continued by saying that he was sorry to read reports in Beirut papers citing the Amman JORDAN TIMES which was published the day before yesterday. He said that there are a lot of contradictions in the report, and that he would like to correct what was published by explaining his stand regarding the occupied territories. He said he had written to the JORDAN TIMES on this subject.

He said that unfortunately the JORDAN TIMES correspondent did not understand what he said. It is inconceivable to ask for and be satisfied with a Palestinian state in the Gaza strip in the knowledge that there are only 450,000 people there. What he said was that he was insisting on the unity of Gaza and the West Bank in terms of the similarity of our destiny and the establishment of a state in the West Bank and Gaza linked by an international passage.

In his answer to a question, Ash-Shawwa denied that he had been contacted about meeting with As-Sadat. He pointed out that he had not told any party or news agency that he was ready to meet As-Sadat. He added that if he had wanted to do that, he would have done so during As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. He stressed that he will never meet with As-Sadat.

In answer to another question, Ash-Shawwa said that the present situation in the occupied territories puts the people under direct Israeli rule and pressure. Zionism has been trying for 11 years to link Gaza and the West Bank with the Zionist economy. No one in Gaza and the West Bank is able to separate himself from the Israeli economy.

On his meeting with King Husayn, he said that he briefed the king on the situation in Gaza but they did not reach a joint plan. The discussions were postponed until after his talks with PLO officials.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE DENIES RIFT WITH IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD140842 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May--In an interview published here today, a responsible Palestinian official denied press reports of a rift between the PLO and the Iranian revolution. He said these reports are completely unfounded.

The official, PLO representative in Tehran Hani al-Hasan, told the Kuwaiti papers AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-ANBA' that "enemies of the Iranian revolution and the Palestine cause are behind these rumors, both inside and outside Iran."

AL-ANBA' quoted the official as saying that the Palestine revolution has placed its military experience in the service of the Iranian revolution and that Palestinian military experts are training the Iranians now that the Iranian revolution has decided to organize a revolutionary army to protect it.

Asked if meetings will be taking place between the Iranians and Palestinians in the foreseeable future, Al-Hasan told the two papers that contacts between the two sides are continuing and that the Iranian revolution has the full support of the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestine people.

KUWAIT

REPORTS ON WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS IN EGYPT DENIED

JN121015 Doha QNA in Arabic 0948 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 12 May--Citing a Kuwaiti finance source described as highly placed, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' today reports that Kuwait has not asked to withdraw its $1 billion deposit from the central bank of Egypt although the deposit agreement entitles the Kuwaiti Government to do so by informing the said central Bank of its wish to withdraw after a short notice.

The same source added: Had Kuwait asked to withdraw its deposit, the central bank of Egypt would have paid because it is not in the interest of any country in the world to refuse to return deposits since that would make creditors apprehensive. The source firmly denied that Kuwait has withdrawn this amount.

In a related development, Omani ambassador in Kuwait Qasim 'Abd ar-Rasul al-Jamal, who is also looking after Egyptian interests in Kuwait, has told the paper that Kuwait has not asked to withdraw its funds from Egypt. The Omani ambassador said that he did not receive any request or instructions from the Kuwaiti Government in this respect.

Citing the U.S. Washington POST, news agencies yesterday reported that Kuwait had asked to withdraw this deposit.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH ARRIVES FOR TALKS 12 MAY

JN121317 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallam Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces and the delegation accompanying him, arrived at Riyadh International Airport at noon today on an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

President Salih and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a big official welcome. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was at the head of those who welcomed President Salih.

The SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent has learned that the official talks between the YAR side under President Salih and the Saudi side under H$_1$s Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, will begin at 1700 today.

In a statement to the correspondents of Saudi radio, television and SNA, the brother president said that he is very glad to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia at the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. President Salih added: During the visit we shall discuss aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the interests of the two peoples and the entire Arab and Islamic nation. The YAR officials will also have the opportunity to hold appropriate talks with their Saudi counterparts within the framework of the existing cooperation between the two countries.

The brother president left San'a' International Airport at 1000 today. He was seen off by Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

President Salih made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY. President Salih spoke about his visit to Saudi Arabia. He said: Our visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia comes at the invitation of Brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to discuss relations between our two fraternal countries, aspects of cooperation in our two people's interest and current Arab and international issues.

Meeting With King Khalid

JN121834 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Official talks between the YAR side under Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the Saudi side under His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz began at Al-Ma'dhar Palace in Riyadh at 1800 today. The two sides discussed aspects of the fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries and ways to strengthen this cooperation.

The brother president received in his special room in An-Nasiriyah Palace at 1600 today His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi defense and aviation minister and inspector general of the armed forces.

Meeting With Defense Minister

LD131028 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 13 May--A meeting took place at the guest palace this morning between YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting is part of the discussions begun yesterday evening between King Khalid and the YAR president.

PRINCE FAHD REAFFIRMS DECISION TO PURCHASE F-15'S

LD131826 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1634 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, denies that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has decided not to purchase American F-15 aircraft and substitute them with the French-made Mirage 2000.

His royal highness says that if it happened that the kingdom were to purchase Mirages from France, there would be nothing to arouse wonder.

This came in his royal highness' statement following his meeting today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In it his royal highness affirms that the kingdom's relationship with France is strong and that the two countries are cooperating in several spheres.

To a question on the kingdom's stance on oil prices, his royal highness the crown prince and deputy prime minister said: The attitude of the kingdom toward this issue is known. It does not want to increase oil prices in view of the fact that this may cause economic problems for Europe, Asia and Africa. His royal highness points out that the subject is up to OPEC, yet the kingdom does not favor raising oil prices.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed gratitude to and appreciation of President Giscard d'Estaing. He said that their talks dealt with issues of concern to both countries and current topics with regard to Arab-Israeli conflict.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT TOURS AL-GHARBIYAH GOVERNORATE

Visit to Kafr az-Zayyat

NC121015 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0945 GMT on 12 May begins a live relay to describe President as-Sadat's arrival in the city of Kafr az-Zayyat in the Governorate of Al-Gharbiyah. President as-Sadat is already in Kafr az-Zayyat when the relaying begins. The announcer says that the president is now forging his way through thronged streets to the Al-Iskandariyah oils company. The president arrives at the company at 0950 GMT to inspect the oils and soap company, including the oil extraction, storage, refining and bottling sections, and the soap and fodder factories.

The announcer says that the president is accompanied by a large number of ministers. The announcer ends the relay at 1007 GMT as the president enters the company, promising to return again to relay President as-Sadat's arrival in the city of Tanta.

Arrival in Tanta

NC121046 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1030 GMT on 12 May begins a live relay from the city of Tanta in Al-Gharbiyah Governorate to describe President as-Sadat's arrival in the city. The announcer says that President as-Sadat's plane arrives at the Tanta stadium at 1034 GMT. The announcer adds that the streets are thronged by thousands of citizens. The president leaves the stadium in an open car on his way to the mosque of Sayyidi Ahmad al-Badawi where he will perform a short prayer. The announcer says that after his visit to the mosque, the president will meet with the political leaderships and deliver a speech.

At 1052 GMT, the announcer says that the president arrives at the mosque to say prayers for the repose of the soul of Sayyidi Ahmad al-Badawi. Shouts of "God Be With You As-Sadat" and "Welcome As-Sadat" are heard. President as-Sadat leaves the mosque at 1100 GMT heading for the Al-Gharbiyah Governorate building in the city of Tanta. The announcer says that the president is accompanied by the shaykh of Al-Azhar, Grand Imam Muhammad Bisar.

At 1110 GMT, the announcer says that President as-Sadat is approaching the governorate building, and then gives the microphone to another announcer inside the building. The new announcer says he is speaking from the meeting hall inside the governorate building awaiting the arrival of President as-Sadat.

President as-Sadat enters the hall at 1126 GMT and is received with applause. As soon as the president takes his seat, the ceremony begins with a recitation from the Koran.

The National Democratic Party secretary for Al-Gharbiyah Governorate then delivers a speech. He welcomes As-Sadat as "the dearest son of this nation," and "the head of the Egyptian family." He then lauds As-Sadat's struggle for Egypt before and after the 23 July revolution, recounting among other things his May revolution, the expulsion of the Soviet experts, the October War and his peace initiative.

He also denounces those who are opposing Egypt's peace move. After imploring God to grant success to President as-Sadat, he presents a prayer rug to the president.

The chairman of the Al-Gharbiyah Governorate local council then begins speaking at 1142 GMT. He welcomes As-Sadat and lauds his struggle for Egypt, particularly his decision to give presidential powers to the provincial governors. He finishes speaking at 1145 GMT.

The governor of Al-Gharbiyah then speaks. He welcomes As-Sadat, "who has devoted his life to serving his country," and who has made decisions for the good of the country. He then calls on all citizens to play their role in rebuilding the country, and implores God to guide President as-Sadat's steps and grant him success. He then presents the governorate shield to President as-Sadat. The governor ends his speech at 1154 GMT.

President as-Sadat takes the podium and begins speaking at 1155 GMT.

Address to Governorate Leaders

NC121330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on 12 May at a meeting with the political and popular leadership of Al-Gharbiyah Governorate, held at the governorate building in Tanta--live]

[Text] In the name of God: [applause] Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters: I wish you to convey to the people of Tanta in particular all my love and appreciation for their feelings, which I fail to express or answer. Their feelings expressed one of the noblest emotions which man lives by and lives for--an emotion of love. I found this love today in the faces of those who came to welcome me and to consolidate the pledge and covenant between me and all of our people to build Egypt with love, the spirit of the family, solidarity, sound ethical conduct, faith--which our heavenly laws taught us--science--in which we must not lag behind--and all the values of this land on which we were brought up and which first taught us boundless faith and solidity, tolerance, dignity and that the family and the spirit of the family are eternally building up the values which elevate the structure for our generation and future generations. [applause]

I have come to you, brothers and sister, sons and daughters, during a phase which I consider a phase of self-determination. The brothers who preceded me, the party secretary and the governor, spoke about the period since I assumed office.

In an earlier talk to you, I called for a referendum on two points. The first point was the treaty, and the second was the rebuilding and the bases on which it will be done. The brothers may have actually wanted to assert the importance of this phase, which we are beginning in order to rebuild the structure completely.

We will rebuild our country after our land has been liberated and after our will has been liberated. We now know our course. The whole world has also known Egypt, Egypt's values, Egypt's place in the sun and Egypt's face.

Now I will speak of the past phase. Let us review all the decisions which have been made, those which we began adopting to liquidate custodianship only 2 months after I had assumed office in 1970, or the elimination of the centers of power, the elevation of the supremacy of the law, the closure of detention camps forever, the promulgation of the permanent constitution, and the guaranteeing of liberties--all these achievements having been made by one decision in 1971.

Consequently, there came the decision to expel the Soviet experts in 1972. Then the decision was made to wage the battle, that is, the immortal battle of October--Ramadan--in 1973. Subsequently, a decision was made to initiate the peace process in 1974 by achieving the first disengagement of forces and the proclamation of complete openness; that is, economic, political and intellectual openness. That was an openness to everything so that we could offset what we had missed. However, we did these things while preserving what this land has taught us, as well as the values and principles which Egypt has inculcated in us.

In 1975, the whole world participated with us on the day of 5 June 1975--while 5 June had always been a day symbolizing pain, bitterness and humiliation--in the second reopening of the Suez Canal. We did this in order to make this day the day of triumph of Egypt's will, when Egypt's sons crossed the Suez Canal. Egypt's sons did not take only Egypt with them in this crossing, they also took the sons of the whole Arab nation. Egypt's sons crossed over from degradation to dignity. They crossed from humiliation to raising their heads high. They crossed over from weakness to strength.

All the world joined us in celebrating Egypt's will, which had reopened the canal for the second time in its existence to confirm its strength and will and to emphasize to the whole world that it can indeed do what it says and make its actions accord with its words. [applause] The whole world joined us in honoring the will of Egypt and the armed forces in Egypt. This is because the canal was reopened through Egypt's will when our armed forces waged history's most glorious and splendid battles. [applause] That happened in 1975.

In 1976, we revoked the treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union and the agreement on the naval facilities which had been granted to the Soviet Union. [applause]

We abrogated the treaty after it had become clear to the Soviet Union and to the whole world that the arms ban, the economic ban and the refusal to reschedule the settlement of debts were all decisions which the Soviet Union had imposed on us so that we would starve or capitulate. In 1976, and through our own free will, we faced all these things by abrogating the treaty and the agreement on facilities so that we could tell the Soviet Union and all those living in the contemporary world that Egypt rejects threats, Egypt rejects bans, Egypt is stronger than all bans, threats, and all boycotts. [applause] Perhaps this lesson will be learned by some of our brothers around us, who have decided to break off their relations with us. Perhaps it will serve as a lesson to them: Egypt never surrenders. Furthermore, Egypt is stronger than all these resolutions, rancors and emotions.

In 1976, we abrogated the treaty and the agreement on facilities for the Soviet Union. In 1977, the initiative which astounded the whole world took place. For the first time, after 30 years, the world understands our cause and all the world stands behind us. Then came the Camp David accords in the next year, 1978. In this year of 1979, the two parts of the peace agreement were concluded. There will be lasting and comprehensive peace, despite the prevarications of the vituperators and despite the attempts by the opportunists and the defeatists to portray the agreement as a separate agreement. This is an agreement for comprehensive peace. There is nobody more capable than Egypt in the Arab nation. This is because Egypt has the largest Arab population on a single piece of territory; namely, 40 million Egyptians. There is nobody more deserving than Egypt, which possesses the first Arab force and indeed the Arab force in this part of the world--I mean the Middle East area. There is nobody more deserving than Egypt while it bears the brunt of all these things and also assumes, among other things, the 1,000-year old mission of Al-Azhar as the protector and defender of Islam. [applause]

Egypt wields the moral and material strength, God Almighty chose its land in Sinai to be the birthplace of his three divine religions; that is, our land and in the holy valley of (Tiwa) in Sinai, to which, God willing, we will return this month. [applause]

We will go back to Sinai because we paid the price in the military battle. We paid the price in the battle for peace and gained the confidence of the whole world. We will go back to Sinai by virtue of the blood of our sons, the honor of our battles, the honor of our struggle. We will go back to Sinai by virtue of our tremendous moral strength. Egypt does not want war for the sake of war. Egypt has always been, throughout 7,000 years, a champion of building and progress. The first civilization sprang up on the banks of the Nile--on this sacred land. The first state to be established was on the banks of the Nile; the first government to be established was on the banks of the Nile. We possess a legacy going back 7,000 years. We had the first civilization, the first state, and the first government. This is the land which the Almighty God honored by beginning deliverance of his heavenly messages. This is the land on which Al-Azhar was established to defend and protect Islam. This is the land in which Christ, peace be upon on him, took refuge and which protected him and in which he lived. This land is the land of Egypt, the land of Sinai. We will go back to it because we have paid the price by our sweat, blood and values when we said yes to peace.

We said yes to peace because our religious laws are the laws of peace, and the Israelis greeting contains peace. [applause] We said yes to peace. "But if the enemy inclines toward peace, do thou incline toward peace." [Koranic verse] We said yes to peace. Their greeting contains peace. We said yes to peace. Peace be upon Earth. [applause] We said yes to peace. "Ye who believe enter into peace whole-heartedly." [Koranic verse] We said yes to peace because we know from our heritage, beliefs, values and what this land has taught that the Almighty God honored mankind. We must not destroy the life of man when we can save it. [applause]

We said yes to peace from a position of strength and not from a position of weakness. You will all remember that when I visited the Soviet Union in 1972, the Soviet premier gave our ambassador a message for me; this happened while I was in Moscow. We were still suffering the pain of defeat, the bitterness of the tragedy, the wounds of the humiliating ordeal of 1967. The Soviet premier sent me a message asking me to agree to a meeting with Golda Meir in Tashkent in 1972--similar to the meeting arranged between the prime ministers of India and Pakistan to settle their dispute.

The Soviet premier asked for a meeting between me and Golda Meir at a time when we were living down the bitterness of defeat, the pains of the setback and the agony of degradation. The ambassador did not convey this to me because he knew what my reply would be.

However, after the 1973 battle, as I have said, we were inspired by our divine laws; that is, the laws of peace and the dignity of the human being. We were inspired by this authentic soil which does not contain the (?germ) for hate and anger. However, after we proved ourselves, after the whole world knew who Egypt was, who the armed forces in Egypt were, what Egypt's will was [applause], what Egypt's size was, and what Egypt's performance was, I personally went with all these things to the Knesset in the very heart of Israel to tell them: We want peace, peace based on justice. We oppose wars and we oppose taking human lives. Our religion says that he who kills someone without reason, or someone who has not corrupted our land, this single killing would be tantamount to killing all the people. [applause] What can those people say who do not understand religion, although our religion is their religion? Why don't they understand? In reality, they are spiteful and petty. Our religion honors life.

Therefore, why not prevent killing man? Why not plant in the soil the seeds of love, verdure and growth, instead of bloodshed, instead of pursuing the course of rancor and conflict? This is our religion.

I went to Israel's very heart and told them: Let the October War be the last, because this is Egypt's will after having recovered its self-confidence and after Egypt regained the world's confidence through the performance of its armed forces. Egypt even restored world confidence in the Arab nation, to which Egypt belongs. Afterward, they classified the Arab nation as the contemporary world's sixth power. [applause]

It is on this premise that I went to Israel, the premise of peace based on justice. I told the Israelis: You want security? We say: Yes, we will give you security. However, as I told them in the Knesset, in order for you to live among us there must be no aggression against the land or against sovereignty.

In Jerusalem I told them that not a single Arab or Muslim will accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. [applause] I said this at the Knesset, on the Israeli television in Jerusalem and in Washington. I also said this at Camp David when I met with President Carter and Begin. I said this. Why then do others falsely champion the cause of Jerusalem? Our stand is clearer, bolder and stronger than their positions. This is because Egypt is bolder, Egypt is stronger, and Egypt is wiser. [applause]

With the establishment of peace and the return of our sacred land, it is necessary for us to turn to rebuilding. As I put in the referendum, the first article was on the peace treaty, the second article was on rebuilding. This began with the dissolution of the People's Assembly and the call for new elections. This was not done because the People's Assemby did not do its work well. It was because, as I have told you, we are entering the stage of deciding our future. We are also entering democracy in the broadest sense. The restrictions that still remained, I removed, and put the matter to the people in the referendum, and they said yes; 40 million people said yes. Only 5,000 people said no to the treaty and 10,000 said no to reorganization. I think that 10,000 out of 40 million indicates a sweeping popular unanimity. [applause]

Therefore, let us turn to rebuilding now that the will of our people has become completely united. However, our Arab brothers, and the Saudis specifically, chose the second day after the Egyptian people unanimously declared their will to sever their relations with us in an attempt to impose guardianship on this people. We must mention this but we must not give it more than its due.

We as a people, with values, principles, land, beliefs, Al-Azhar and heritage, are the richest of all. [applause] We must carry out this rebuilding. This time the building will not be done by the government alone, or by the People's Assembly and the government together, or by the judiciary together with the other two authorities. This time every Egyptian male and female must take part in this building, in the way that great nations have built strength, wealth and civilization within just 200 years. We are 7,000 years old. In America they realized 200 years ago that the basis for building is the individual's effort and not the government's. [applause]

As you have heard me say, we have enough resources for prosperity this time to benefit all our citizens--men and women. We have these resources. It only remains for us to find the way to exploit these resources and to sweat in silence to build prosperity in our land for every human being, as well as for future generations. We will do this so that the future generations will not have to face what we faced when the population explosion occurred--food, housing and services not having been taken into account.

This results in the crises from which we are now suffering, and by which those Arab dwarfs are trying to disgrace us. They are using the food crisis, the housing shortage and the lack of services. They are disgracing us, although our sons took them across the Suez Canal and raised them from degradation to dignity and from humiliation to pride. Thanks to this crossing they recovered their place in the world as the sixth power. Also thanks to this crossing and the price we paid--the blood shed by our sons in Sinai--they regained control over their national resource--oil. They raised its price four-fold, at the expense of the blood shed by our sons in Sinai.

I do not state this fact to make it appear as if we did anyone a favor. Nor do I mention it in quest of anybody's aid. However, I want them to know that our sons restored to them their national resources. By the blood of our sons their coffers are filled with gold now that the price of oil has risen four-fold. Nevertheless, and despite all our sufferings as far as food, housing and services are concerned, we will continue to keep our heads high. We will work and sweat. God willing, we will achieve prosperity with our hands--and by our will, values, efforts and sweat--and not by their aid, never. [applause]

Therefore, at this stage we will disregard what they say; they have never said anything positive. We will disregard all these things so that we will turn our attention, as I have said, to the battle of construction. As I have said, Egypt will be built only by the hands of the sons and daughters of Egypt. We have all the ingredients for prosperity--land, water, and the temperate climate with which God has endowed this country.

Despite all the treasures buried in our land and despite all the resources of our land, we now exploit only 4 percent of what God has given us. The remaining 96 percent remains untouched. One of the speakers, who preceded me, has said that I am always on the move. I have seen for myself all of Egypt's land and what Egypt's soil carries for us. It carries good; it carries for all of us all our aspirations. However, God's dictate in this life is that we sweat, exert serious efforts and work.

It is imperative for us to work hard because the sky will not rain either gold or silver upon us. God Almighty has honored work; He has made it equal with religion. Therefore, let all men and women go to work so we can build our country and prove to all those around us that we are rich in our dignity, land, heritage, pride, history and in every grain of soil or mud, tree or flower on our land. We are even more than rich thanks to these things. However, we cannot erect this new structure I am asking you to build without exerting our full efforts. We have liberated our land. Consequently, our will has been freed. There are no obstacles in our way. We have discovered ourselves. We have proved to the entire world that the miracles did not end with the October-Ramadan battle. Let the construction battle be a replica of the battle that raged in October-Ramadan. Let us all turn to God Almighty with hearts that live the feelings of one nation and of one family. In every governorate, let its sons turn to their land and to everything on it to remold their life. I have given presidential powers to the governors for eliminating all obstacles and for preventing Cairo and its minorities from governing the rest of Egypt, while they are enjoying hot water and electricity. No. Let every governorate, including all its sons and daughters, begin an unrestricted process of construction.

As you have heard, in the past few years we tried to apply the so-called administrative revolution. However, all the attempts have failed. We can achieve the administrative revolution as soon as each person in his or her governorate carries the entire burden of the governorate. The coming stage will be a full consolidation of the local governments.

Now that the governors have been vested with presidential powers, it remains for the local councils to be established and for you to meet together at all levels--whether you are trade unionists, craftsmen, workers, peasants or capitalists. Meet and decide what you want to do for your governorate, then do it. The central government in Cairo will only help you. It will not act as a governor who imposes his will on you. [applause]

These are the qualities of the coming stage. Therefore, it is imperative to effect a rebuilding. One thing remains for me to say: This structure will only be set up correctly if we change ourselves. This is because God changes nothing for a people until they change it themselves. This means that ethical conduct must prevail in all our dealings, as must the spirit of the family. There should be no rancor, envy or strife. Love, solidarity, brotherhood and adherence to ethics should be in everything we do. We should adhere to the ethics this land taught us when we all grew up on it. This land also taught us that everything has its limits and that there is something called shame.

We must return to this. Otherwise, the structure will not be on sound foundations. Our structure will be on sand if we do not abide by moral behavior in everything--in the home, in the factory, in school, in the mosque, in the field, on the street--everywhere. A painful period has come to an end in which it was thought that the renunciation of moral values meant progress or freedom. It became evident that it was freedom for the centers of power; it became evident that the people were losing their dearest values--the values derived from their beliefs and land. We must build a new structure. The first value in this structure must be moral behavior any place, time and in any job. There must be moral behavior at any time. The governorate is one family; Egypt with all its governorates is one family; moral behavior should prevail in this family. The young should respect the old. Family spirit must prevail. Love must dominate. Hatred must disappear. We must exert efforts and sweat for the sake of Egypt, for the sake of the lofty building, and in honor of the Almighty God for what He gave us on this land.

I want the National Democratic Party to be a mirror of everything I talked about. I want it to be the conscience of the people in the village, in the city, in the factory, in school, and in the university. I want it to be an example to be followed by every citizen who believes in the Almighty God, in all the values and religious laws, and in the soil of this land. Then we will be able to build a structure that no one can topple, because the hand of the Almighty God will be over us. May God grant you success. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC130900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0847 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 May--Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan arrived in Cairo this morning for a 3-day visit to Egypt. He was welcomed at the airport by the armed forces chief of staff, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi.

CHIEF OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ARRIVES IN AL-'ARISH

NC131103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish 13 May--Hasan Kamil, chief of the Egyptian presidential office, arrived in Al-'Arish this morning on board a military plane. He is accompanied by an Egyptian military delegation.

BADAWI, ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSS SINAI WITHDRAWAL

NC131123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1116 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 May--Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi met with Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan at As-Salam Palace this morning. The discussions at the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, dealt with details connected with some stages of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the handover of the civilian and military installations in the next areas of withdrawal after completing the withdrawal from Al-'Arish.

MENA Reports Progress

JN132118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Text] Al-'Arish, 13 May--Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din abu Shanaf, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee, has affirmed that during their meetings today the Egyptian and Israeli sides agreed to demark the lines of the first stage of withdrawal. Egyptian and Israeli joint teams will demark the lines in situ. He said that the two sides agreed on the observation posts and checkpoints on the main roads, as well as on the means to control them.

At a joint press conference with Brig Gen Dov Si'on, head of the Israeli side, following their meetings today, Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shanaf said: Egyptian technical and military personnel have begun as of today to take over military installations, such as the Al-'Arish airport, the camps of the special forces, the (Al-Als) harbor, and the water and communications stations between Cairo and Al-'Arish.

Brigadier General Safiy said that the civilian personnel who will take over the civilian administration in northern Sinai will arrive in Al-'Arish tomorrow, and will continue with their work until 25 May when the Egyptian flag will be raised in a military ceremony over sub-area No 1, the capital of which is Al-'Arish. He added that arrangements for President as-Sadat's and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit were also discussed today.

Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shanaf said: We reaffirm our unlimited confidence in President as-Sadat and confirm that those who waged and fought four wars are determined to march behind him for the establishment of a just peace.

Brig Gen Dov Si'on, head of the Israeli side, stated that the committee today discussed the following eight subjects:

1. The 25 May celebration--at noon on Friday--during which the authority in all parts of Al-'Arish and the coastal region will be handed over to Egypt and the Egyptian flag will be hoisted.

2. The search for the missing persons and the preservation of the Israeli Army memorial. This subject will be finally settled on Sunday.

3. The arrangements for Israeli military moves from Al-'Arish in the direction of Bi'r Lahfan, which will be under Egyptian control after 25 May.

4. The establishment of communications between Egypt and Al-'Arish. This will be accomplished tomorrow morning.

5. Communication between the two armies.

6. The operation of water pumps.

7. The transfer of installations to the border.

8. Aerial map-drawing teams.

KAMIL MEETS WITH ISRAELI COUNTERPART IN AL-'ARISH

NC131937 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] The head of the president's office, Hasan Kamil, met in Al-'Arish today with Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the head of the Israeli prime minister's office, to discuss the preparations for the meeting between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Al-'Arish on 27 May after the return of the city to Egyptian sovereignty. Meanwhile, the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee met in Al-'Arish today to discuss the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

MENA REPORTS ON AS-SADAT NEW YORK TIMES INTERVIEW

NC140855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] New York, 14 May--President as-Sadat has declared that he no longer expects Saudi Arabia to finance the purchase of 50 U.S. fighters and said that he might ask the American people to raise funds through public contributions to pay for the planes.

President as-Sadat said that he could ask the Carter administration or the U.S. Congress but, he added, I do not want the administration or the Congress to finance the planes. I want a broad contribution. The significance of this contribution is what I actually need.

This came in a special interview President Anwar as-Sadat has given to Arthur Sulzburger, New York TIMES publisher, and Sydney Gruson, executive vice president of New York Times companies. The interview, which was held in Mit Abu al-Kawm and lasted 45 minutes, was attended by Christopher Wren, the paper's correspondent in Cairo, who published the interview under his name on page one of Sunday's weekly edition.

President as-Sadat said that as soon as Saudi Arabia officially notifies Egypt that it has decided not to pay for the planes he would ask the American people for help as proof to all the Arabs and the whole world that we are determined to continue along our course to peace.

The president added that the Saudis are seeking to purchase Mirage-2000 jets from France instead of the 60 U.S. F-15's which the United States last year agreed to sell them.

The Saudis objective is to avoid a settling of accounts with Congress regarding the active Saudi attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The paper says that the Egyptian president, whose interview reflected a strong sense of confidence, noted that the idea of directly turning to the American people on the F-15 planes came to him only 2 days ago and that he has no details drawn up as yet.

Addressing the New York TIMES publisher, President as-Sadat said: You are the first to hear about this. He added that he might make his appeal over the U.S. television at the time he is officially notified that the Saudis have withdrawn their pledge.

President as-Sadat added that the Saudis may withdraw their pledge to pay for the planes which have not yet been delivered to Egypt because they are afraid of Iraq, Iran, Khomeyni and Libya and that they are in a very bad situation. President as-Sadat stressed his conviction that the Saudi leadership under King Khalid is not up to level of the late King Faysal.

Discussing the possibility that the F-15 aircraft deal with Saudi Arabia will not be consummated, President as-Sadat said: Believe me I learned of this just a few days ago. The Saudis are thinking of changing their mind about the F-15 planes deal and of buying of Mirage-200 planes from France so that Congress will not complicate things for them. He added: I am confident that they will go back on their word and will not finance the F-15 planes.

Asked how these planes will be paid for, President as-Sadat said: I will ask the U.S. people to finance the cost of these 50 planes because I do not want to get them as a grant from the government. He added: There is a possibility that I will ask your government, the Senate and the Congress to finance this deal as a loan. However, I prefer the other way. I will explain my case to U.S. public opinion and tell them this is the situation. We must strengthen peace in our area once and for all. Peace will be achieved and there will be no war from now on.

President as-Sadat admitted that the recent Israeli raids against the Palestinian Fedayeen in Lebanon and Israel's pledge to build more settlements in the West Bank have affected his position with the Arabs. However, he said that he will not cease establishing normal relations with Israel, adding that difficulties have arisen and a very tense situation has been brought about but not to the extent of ending everything.

He went on to say: We have overcome several similar difficulties with the Israelis since my trip to Jerusalem in November 1977. We must sit down together so that they may see and realize that they cannot continue doing this so long as we are going to coexist.

President as-Sadat explained that the Arabs have misunderstood the popular support which the Egyptians have given to his peace policy. This is because the Arabs do not understand public opinion in a democratic state and do not have a regime such as that which exists in Egypt. He went on to say that the Arab position is false and we can overcome it in a very short time.

President as-Sadat affirmed that Egypt will ask nothing for itself in the upcoming negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said that Egypt has proposed that Jordan participate in the transitional period for the Palestinian local government. He accused King Husayn of opposing the solution because he wants to revive his 1972 plan for the united Arab kingdom, which includes the West Bank, while the Camp David agreements have described these lands as a Palestinian entity and not a part of his kingdom.

Discussing instability in the Arab Gulf, President as-Sadat said he believes the West still has the upper hand but the gulf states need guarantees.

Concluding his interview, President as-Sadat said: We do not want to build an empire. The states of the region must know that Egypt is strong and can help them in resisting any Soviet aggression or sabotage.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON CARTER'S STATEMENTS TO MA'ARIV

NC120803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo's newspapers today highlight the invitation extended to President Anwar as-Sadat by the European Parliament to deliver a speech during the parliament's forthcoming meeting, which is expected to be held at the end of September in Strasbourg, France. The papers also show interest in President as-Sadat's visit to the city of Kafr az-Zayyat today at the start of his tour of the governorate of Al-Gharbiyah. The papers point out that during his visit, President as-Sadat will attend the massive popular rally which is to be held by the National Democratic Party in the governorate.

The papers also highlight U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statements to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV in which he said that he is directly responsible for working to end Israeli military rule in the West Bank. The papers also refer to the U.S. President's assertions that his responsibility stems from his signing of the two Camp David agreements, in his capacity as President of the United States.

The papers also showed interest in his excellency's statement that he does not support the idea of demarcating the Israeli borders on the basis of the contents of the holy books. Commenting on this subject in an editorial today, the newspaper AL-AHRAM expresses its conviction that President Carter's statement emphasizing his responsibility for ending the Israeli military rule in the occupied West Bank is important, in both timing and significance.

With regard to timing, the U.S. position is defined at a time when the parties are preparing for negotiations on autonomy. It affirms that this is an important matter, because the U.S. role is required so that the Israeli interpretations of the question of autonomy will not transcend the concept of comprehensive peace which the parties to the peace negotiations accepted and which the United States participated in defining.

With regard to their significance, the paper points out that President Carter's statements clearly indicate that his responsibility in this respect stems from the fact that he is one of the signatories to the two Camp David agreements. The two agreements represent a comprehensive framework for peace, in the sense that peace has two aspects. The first aspect concerns withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, and the second aspect concerns the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is the basis of the two Camp David agreements.

The paper affirms that the responsibility which the U.S. President is assuming, and which he has emphasized to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, reflects the meaning of the role of full partner which the United States is playing and which Egypt has sought to bring about. Egypt has sought this role because of the special responsibility the United States has toward world peace in its capacity as a major power.

The paper points out that the U.S. President defined his concept of the Palestinian issue on more than one occasion on the basis of his conviction that there is a need for the establishment of a Palestinian national homeland, and that the solution of the Palestinian problem is a basis for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Therefore, it is important to transform this concept into a specific and tangible role.

The paper goes on to say: Consequently, President Carter's reaffirmation of this responsibility assumes special importance at this time when the Middle East peace process is moving toward the second phase, which concerns the Palestinian people.

5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO BE APPLIED IN 1981

JN121606 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--Mr. 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister, said that a five-year development (?plan) between Iraq and Syria will be applied from the beginning of 1981.

In a statement to a monthly economic magazine here published today, Mr. Husayn said that a joint body for planning was set up for this purpose out of the two countries' efforts for unifying the development plans and as a way of ensuring organization of the transformation process in the united society.

On pumping Iraqi oil to the Tripoli refinery in north Lebanon, the minister said this subject needs integrated technical operations and that studies are underway in this respect. He pointed out that pumping of oil is also connected with the security situation in Lebanon and that Iraq, in principle, places all its potential toward assisting Lebanon and all Arab countries.

The Iraqi planning minister further said that recent developments in the Arab situation, following the conclusion of the treacherous agreement, necessitate the holding of the Arab finance ministers conference, as provided for by the Baghdad summit for aiding Lebanon.

On planning in Iraq, Mr. Husayn said the planning objective is after diversifying factors of national income through implementation of economic projects that realize a balance in Iraq's economy. He pointed out that oil is still constituting the main factor of the national income and that big funds were allocated for the agricultural and industrial sectors. He stressed the necessity for the rehabilitation of man and improving his efficiency. This is given priority in our planning.

SADDAM HUSAYN TALKS TO SYRIAN JOURNALIST DELEGATION

JN122125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 12 May--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has stressed that unity between Iraq and Syria is of special meaning, not just in the current political, military and economic calculations, but in the historical framework of the edifice of Arab unity and even Arab civilization.

During his meeting here this evening with the Syrian journalists delegation currently visiting Iraq, Saddam Husayn said: From the calculations and principles of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party we view Arab unity as a resurgence of the Arab nation's civilization in a new mold.

Saddam Husayn added: We in Iraq and Syria have reached a point where we must take a qualitative step which goes further than the Joint National Action Charter. This step, which we aspire to and talk about, is unity between Iraq and Syria. We are proceeding in this direction.

He added: You hear threats coming from here and there. The American press and officials hint about occupying the oil fields and other things. The world has developed away from this direction, and it is no longer possible for the Americans or anyone else to occupy the oil fields and restore relations with the oil-producing countries to what they were 20 years ago.

The Revolution Command Council vice chairman pointed out that the struggle with the Zionist entity will continue for a long time and will be hard, but it is certain that the result will be in favor of the Arab nation.

SYRIAN ECONOMY MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN132056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, left Baghdad this evening after a 4-day visit to Iraq. He described his visit to Iraq as an important activity on the road to achieving unity in the fields of economy, customs, foreign trade, fairs and trade centers, and in establishing measures to open markets for the commodities of the two countries. Dr al-'Imadi said that (?several) committees have been formed for this purpose. The joint customs committee will meet in early June. The under secretaries of the trade ministries of the two countries will meet in July. A meeting of the representatives of the central banks will also be held.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

JN130952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf left Baghdad this morning for Brazil, heading a delegation on an official tour that will also include the Republics of Guyanan and Jamaica.

Speaking to INA before his departure, the vice president said that this visit will provide an opportunity to exchange viewpoints with officials in those friendly countries regarding bilateral relations, major international issues and the future of the nonaligned movement.

Vice President Ma'ruf expressed his pleasure to be visiting these countries, pointing in particular to the relations between Iraq and Brazil, which have reached an ambitious level and which set the example for the desired future relations between the Arab nation and the Latin American countries.

The vice president said that during this visit he will outline the developments in the Arab region and explain Arab and Muslim unanimity in confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy, which wants to liquidate the Palestine question by using methods of seizing lands and usurping the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, methods that constitute a threat to peace and security in our region and the whole world.

Vice President Ma'ruf is accompanied by an official delegation composed of Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Sa'd Qasim Hammdui, information minister; 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Mining Company; Dawud Salman, director general of foreign trade in the Ministry of Trade; and several other officials.

SARKIS, AL-HUSS DENOUNCE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC131456 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] At noon today, President Ilyas Sarkis contacted Deputy Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to inquire about his health in the wake of the regrettable assassination attempt to which he was subjected this morning as he was on his way from Bikfayya to Az-Zalqa, accompanied by his two children and escort.

President Sarkis also contacted Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil to express his regret about, and denunciation of, the incident. The president sent Ambassador Dr Khalil Haddad, chief of protocol in the Presidential Palace, to Abu Jawdah Hospital in Az-Zalqa to visit Deputy al-Jumayyil on his excellency's behalf.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has denounced the regrettable incident. In a statement he issued at noon today, the prime minister said: It is a criminal act that we all denounced very strongly. The sinful hand that perpetrates such an act undoubtedly aims at sabotaging efforts being made to restore security and stability, and to have the language of reason, understanding and perspicacity triumph over all other means of violence abhorred by all citizens.

Prime Minister al-Huss concluded his statement by saying: I congratulate Shaykh Amin for his safety and wish him a speedy recovery.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent personalities and deputies have also gone to Abu Jawdah Hospital, where Shaykh Amin is receiving treatment, to inquire about his health.

The incident took place in the area between Al-Mutaylib and Dik al-Mihdi as Deputy Al-Jumayyil was going from Bikfayya to Az-Zalqa, accompanied by his two children and his escort 'Adil Abu Habib. The mine was detonated near his car by remote control. Shaykh Amin and his escort sustained slight injuries.

VOL: SHAM'UN REFUTES REPORT ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC132046 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Statement by former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un--read by announcer]

[Text] What the BBC said in its newscast tonight is mere machination and slander, the reason for which may be the large number of Palestinians who direct it. I emphasize that there is no connection whatsoever between the attempt to assassinate Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the Furn ash-Shubbak incident. I deeply regret the attempt to assassinate Shaykh Amin and strongly denounce it because we consider him one of the finest citizens in Lebanon. We condemn this incident and hope to visit him soon.

MINISTER PRAISES JUNBLATT'S CLOSING PARTY OFFICES

NC121539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Salah Salman today praised the initiative taken by Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt, who closed the offices belonging to the party's armed grcups.

The interior minister said that this was a courageous and responsible attitude on the part of Mr Junblatt and the Progressive Socialist Party, and is also a practical interpretation of public attitudes supporting the imposition of legality.

The minister added: The question is, will other leaders also be courageous and take a similar step? Or will they continue to separate words from deeds? I call on them to adopt this step and carry it out in all areas, particularly since the majority of citizens--if not all of them--will be pleased with such a step.

TIBNIN REJECTS HADDAD'S ULTIMATUM, FIGHTING IN SANIN

NC131350 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] In the Sannin-az-Za'rur area, Palestinian and leftist elements, with the help of some allied armed forces, opened fire at 0900 today in direction of Lebanese forces in the quarter known as "the French room" in Sannin. There have been no reports on casualties so far.

Correspondents in southern Lebanon have reported that Tibnin has announced its refusal to comply with the ultimatum by Maj Sa'd Haddad that it join his forces and hold negotiations with him in Al-'Udaysah.

VOL REPORTS HADDAD THREATENS TWO MORE VILLAGES

NC140647 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that Maj Sa'd Haddad has addressed a new warning to Al-Mansurah and Aulaylah to expel the aliens and join him.

VOICE OF LEBANON: SYRIANS, WITH SAM BATTERIES, IN AL-BIQA'

NC120700 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 12 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] It has been reported from Al-Biqa' that Syrian forces, equipped with armored vehicles, SAM missile batteries and antiaircraft guns, have crossed Al-Masna' in the direction of (Dayr Zannun)-Ablah and taken up positions in (Jurd Ablah-Mayha).

In Qabb Ilyas the Syrian forces arrested 15 armed men, including Muhammad Salih Hasun, Khalid az-Zabadani, Khalid Nazzal and Nayif al-Qahwaji. These arrests followed a recent chain of explosions.

In the south fire was exchanged last night between the forces of Maj Sa'd Haddad and Palestinian positions in An-Nabatiyah and neighboring areas. The Palestinian positions shelled Bint Jubayl and Major Haddad ordered his forces to return the fire. The UN Forces Command asked Major Haddad to stop the shelling, but he answered that he has given his forces orders to return the fire from any source, regardless of the location.

Last night a bomb exploded in Al-Babiliyah in the Sidon district as a number of boys were playing with it. Six were killed and over 10 people were wounded.

PHALANGISTS CLASH WITH LIBERALS NEAR BEIRUT

JN121701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Six persons were wounded last night during an armed clash between armed elements of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties in Safrah region, near the coastal city of Jubayl, north of Beirut.

It has been learned that the clashes broke out due to differences over areas of influence.

ISRAELIS, RIGHTIST MILITIAS SHELL SOUTH LEBANON

JN120930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 12 May--At dawn today, most of the villages in the central sector of southern Lebanon came under artillery and rocket fire from rightist militias, supported by Zionist artillery.

The bombardment extended all along the central sector of the border strip with occupied Palestine and included UNIFIL positions, especially in Shaqra, Bra'Shit, Safad al-Battikh, Tibnin, Bayt Yahun, Haris, Kafra and Yatar.

Reports said that helicopters belonging to the Zionist enemy flew over the area to guide the artillery and rocket batteries which maintained their fire. The reports say that the bombardment spread to Arnun and An-Nabatiyah.

These reports add that at least three persons were killed in the village of Bra'Shit, and that about 10 persons were wounded

BEIRUT RADIO UPDATES SECURITY REPORT FOR 13 MAY

NC131215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] The security situation was tense in the area of Furn ash-Shubbak this morning in the wake of yesterday's clashes between the area's inhabitants.

There was heavy shooting this morning. Armed persons are still spread out along the roads. Roads in the Furn ash-Shubbak area were dangerous and most of the internal roads were cut off.

Intensive contacts have taken place to remedy the situation, to have armed persons withdrawn and to restore calm to the area. The situation in the southern suburb was calm today after last night's exchange of artillery fire that continued until 0300 today.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SNIPER FIRE IN BEIRUT

NC140645 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Anxiety prevails in the traditional axes in the southern suburb and the commercial sector in Beirut due to the continuing sniper fire, particularly in Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru, At-Tayyunah, Galerie Sim'an and As-Sayfi, where sniper and antiarmor fire continued up to this morning. Armored and RPG fire continued to be heard until early this morning along the frontlines in the southern suburb in Beirut.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD COMMENTS ON LEBANESE SITUATION

NC130830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has expressed his hope that his scheduled meeting with President Sarkis will contribute to the realization of detente in Lebanon. President al-Asad was addressing delegations that attended the conference of the Arab Lawyers Federation Permanent Bureau, held in Damascus last week. The conference was attended by the dean of lawyers in the north, Rene Ghantus. AL-ANWAR newspaper published Al-Asad's statement this morning.

President al-Asad began his address by saying: We entered Lebanon to end the sectarian fighting there, prevent its partition, seek a detente and safeguard the Palestinian resistance. We stopped the sectarian fighting, the partition conspiracy failed and we safeguarded the resistance. What remains for us to do is to realize a detente inside Lebanon. What is required now is a political solution; there is no scope for a military solution. Beirut is now a depot for sophisticated weapons and there must be a political solution, which the Lebanese must approve. This is what I will discuss with President Sarkis when we meet.

President al-Asad added: When our forces entered Lebanon, fighting was in full swing and it extended from one area to another. The Presidential Palace was shelled and the president was compelled to reside in a small village in Kasrawan. The headquarters of the prime minister was destroyed and he moved his headquarters to one of the state's departments. Moreover, when we entered Lebanon, the president and the prime minister were estranged. The government was disabled and the Chamber of Deputies was paralyzed. We assumed our historic responsibilities and our forces stopped the fighting inside Lebanon. The Lebanese Parliament elected a new president and a new government was formed. The president of Lebanon is now exercising his constitutional responsibilities from B'Abda Palace. The prime minister is exercising his responsibilities from the government house. The parliament is once more functioning and issuing legislation. Its latest accomplishment was the approval of the defense law. The Cabinet is holding weekly meetings to adopt decisions in continuous cooperation between the president and the prime minister. What remains to be achieved is the Lebanese detente.

President al-Asad then said: We hope that our meeting with President Sarkis will result in the adoption of basic steps leading to detente. Saving Lebanon and restoring peace and security to it is a responsibility we assumed with honesty and loyalty. We will continue to shoulder this responsibility until the end.

TISHRIN REPORTS WIDE-SCALE SYRIAN POLITICAL MOVE

JN120606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] TISHRIN has learned that Syria's recent contacts and consultations with the fraternal Arab countries have resulted in preparation for a wide-scale political move that will include a large number of states. It will comprise several continents and will be carried out by three groups, in cooperation with fraternal Iraq, Jordan and PLO representatives. Within the framework of this move, contacts will be held with a large number of states to put them in the picture of the grave situation resulting from the capitulatory separate settlement arranged by the United States between As-Sadat and Israel, and to clarify the dangers resulting from the capitulatory treaty for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ALGERIA

NIGER HEAD OF STATE ARRIVES 13 MAY

LD131315 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Lt Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, arrived in Algiers this morning on a friendship and working visit. The Niger president was met by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

ASH-SHA'B: MAURITANIA 'PROTECTING ITS REAR'

LD111519 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 5 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "What Is Behind Shuffling the Cards"]

[Text] In the past 48 hours, news agencies carried contradictory statements by Mauritanian Prime Minister Lt Col Ould Bouceif on the occasion of his visit to France. On the one hand these statements said that Mauritania is ready to "negotiate with the POLISARIO without Morocco on the internationally recognized principles," and on the other that "Mauritania supports the two UN resolutions on the Western Sahara," this is either the resolution that supports partitioning according to the Madrid agreement or that which supports the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

In a third statement Colonel Bouceif said that he has "asked France to double its military aid to his country."

For its part AFP quoted well-informed sources in Paris as saying that the Nouakchott "ruler" has asked France to "Guarantee the protection of his country's territories--with the exception of the Saharan part--against any potential aggression."

Naturally, this fluctuating stand, whose author chose Paris to declare it, makes observers doubt the Nouakchott leader's intentions toward the future of peace in the area for the following reasons:

1. The declaration by Nouakchott about its willingness to negotiate with the POLISARIO Front without Morocco came directly following Bouceif's meeting with King Hassan in Fez last Wednesday. We all still recall that in his first statement on 6 April Mauritanian's strong man stressed the need for preserving his country's alliance with Morocco and for coordination with it in order to establish peace. Have we then no right to consider the principle of negotiation in the ally's absence a tactical move aimed at misleading and creating ambiguity so as to avoid the real path to peace?

2. Supporting two resolutions contradictory in principles and objectives means not abiding by them. Otherwide, how can one reconcile a resolution supporting the partitioning of Western Sahara and ignoring the will of its legitimate owners to the point of denying their existence as a people with another that recognizes the Saharan people's existence and their right to self-determination?

3. Every state has a right to arm itself in defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. But what does it mean when Nouakchott keeps the Moroccan occupation forces and calls on France to do two things: to double its military aid and to insure the protection of its borders that existed before the partitioning crime against any potential foreign attack?

In light of this behavior, which causes the observer not to take such statements seriously, we wonder, now that the future seems bleak, whether Mauritania intends to withdraw from the part of Western Sahara it occupies in order to leave it to the party that is militarily stronger--Morocco--or to the POLISARIO Front, or whether it is planning to hand it directly to Morocco and to have France protect it within its own international boundaries against any reaction by the Saharan people who, in this case, would become an "aggressor" against the sovereignty of an independent state? Does Mauritania intend to protect its rear by using a foreign power so that it can devote itself to entrenching its occupation of the southern part of the Sahara within the framework of its military alliance with Morocco?

These questions will remain relevant as long as the Mauritanian leader does not reveal his true intentions and does not prove in practice his willingness to serve peace in the area in response to the aspirations of the brotherly Mauritanian people's, who do not wish to be involved in wars with colonialist and expansionist objectives.

We wonder if we are wrong to believe it not unlikely that the current Mauritanian diplomatic move toward other capitals, and in light of the contradictory statements by the Mauritanian prime minister, is part of a plan agreed with Morocco and its traditional allies with the aim of creating confusion and ambiguity and removing the Saharan question from the agenda of the coming nonalined summit and, consequently, helping Morocco out of its present isolation.

In any event it is difficult to trust the one who talks about peace with the language of war. Walking on several tightropes simultaneously is a grave matter whose consequences are often costly.

LIBYA

SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 13 MAY

LD132303 Tripoli JANA in English 1900 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 13 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, left Tripoli today at noon. Leading those seeing Mr Bakr off at Tripoli International Airport was Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Also participating in the farewell were the foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, and the General People's Committee secretary of education, Dr Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif.

Mr ar-Rashid Bakr had arrived yesterday evening in Tripoli from Morocco after participating in the tenth Islamic foreign ministers' conference held in Fez.

In a statement made to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, he praised results achieved by the conference and said: "The Islamic countries' unanimity was made clear through a solution adopted by the conference which rejected all attempts aimed at entrenching Zionist occupation of Arab lands and which do not recognise the Palestine people's inalienable rights of return to their homeland, establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the necessity of liberating all occupied Arab lands."

He said: "Our Arab and Islamic nation affirmed through earlier resolutions their insistence on carrying out the struggle against the enemy."

He added: "The Arab nation reaffirms the failure of attempts made by colonialism and other hirelings to weaken its morale." He said: "These attempts will strengthen the Arab nation's belief in its values and challenge any conspiracy planned by our enemies."

Ending his statement, the Sudanese vice-president said: "The Arab nation is capable of confronting the challenge and gaining victory. It is also capable of regaining its rights from the Zionist entity which is ceaselessly working for expansion and entrenchment of its occupation."

The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki and Mr ar-Rashid Bakr had earlier this morning held a meeting in the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli. The meeting was attended by the General People's Committee secretary of education, Dr Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif.

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ARAB SITUATION

LD121125 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 11 May, JANA--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, described the current Arab situation as bad.

He said that the whole world [word indistinct] particularly after one of the Arab countries--namely Egypt--had surrendered due to its defeat in the war and its signing of reconciliation document with the enemy, and helplessly recognizing it.

In an interview with British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, transmitted at noon today in the "World at Noon" programme, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution affirmed that the enemy should not be recognized while it occupies Arab territory--namely Palestine--since 1948 and the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicated that this situation, in spite of being bad on the one hand, it is however threatening with a severe revolutionary reaction which will change the existing facts on the other. [sentence as received] This situation will speed up the people's revolution.

In reply to a question put by BBC representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah position from this situation and her role in it, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution indicated that the role of the Jamahiriyah is that of the inciter to revolution although we do not materially intervene in internal affairs even of the nearest regions to us geographically. However we incite to revolution, call for unity and prepare for liberation, liberation of the occupied Arab land.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "I believe that it is the objective of the active forces of the Arab nation too while totally responding to us. We shall meet them on this course, the course of revolution, liberation and unity."

On his point of view with regard to the practical aspects of the implementation of [words indistinct] two conferences' resolutions concerning Egypt, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi replied by saying that the Arab countries have become practically clear in their implementation of the resolutions which [word indistinct] are black-listing Egypt and implementing boycotts against it as it had been carried out against the enemy in all fields. Anything Egyptian is genuinely boycotted--which is regrettable, as there is no difference between Egypt and the Israelis at present.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution pointed out by saying: "I avoid using the word (Israel) because I do not think it is right."

The word (Israel) means (Jacob) but geographically it is Palestine which is occupied by the Israelis at present. Therefore he who cooperates with Egypt now is the same as anyone [word indistinct] the enemy.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution indicated that the Egyptian information, cultural and artistic publications have been black-listed. He said: "Egyptian cultural publications will undoubtedly be imbibed [as received] with (Israeli) literature, for now Egyptian-Israeli cooperation includes all fields. Thus, the door cannot be opened before Egyptian publications that are associated with the enemy."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi added that he had explained his position even before Egyptian literary texts became associated with and blemished by Israeli slant, this was at the conference of Arab ministers of education held in Tripoli. He commented: "The nature of Egyptian literature is aristocratic, bourgeois and a mixture of imperialist cultures. The Egyptian industry of films and the like, which are circulated in the Arab world, is a bourgeois production which corrupts taste, outrules decency and has no objectives, mixing the ridiculous with the serious. If this literature permeates the Arab world, it will emaciate the Arab personality and render it lax. Hence, the cultural revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has fought this corrupt industry and closed the door in its face. I always aspire to see the true Arab Egyptian people's literature, the literature of the farmers, workers, and hard workers."

In reply to a question about the pioneer experiment of democracy and economic development applied by the Jamahiriyah, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution affirmed that what is taking place in the Jamahiriyah is a new, genuine trend; it is the establishment of a masses regime and the state of the masses. He said that in the scart no one believed these radical changes but with time they have started to be realized year after year and in the future, with God's help, they will be realized further by the whole world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi clarified that in the state of the masses the government disappears following the establishment of the people's authority and the exercise of this authority through the basic peoples congresses which include all citizens without exception. All citizens, whatever their conditions, have the right to self-determination and to their countries' affairs, as no one is more concerned about the people's interest like the people themselves.

In his clarification of the experiment of the direct democracy, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to say: "The people exercise authority through the basic people's congresses which form people's committees to implement the people's congresses' resolutions and recommendations and become responsible before them.

The [name indistinct] is an undemocratic country. He said that the parliaments and the parliamentary experiment is now fading away and its failure has been confirmed. There is no justification for the existence of representation of the peopoe and no one should allege that he is better than the people to determine the people's destiny on their behalf.

He added that the slogans and dicta we currently raise in the (?Jamahiriyah) are no representation for the people, representation [words indistinct] democracy without people's congresses and committees everywhere.

He said: Accordingly, we are considered to have opened the era of the masses by the outbreak of the Great First of September Revolution which has presented theses which have a far-reaching effect on the future of all humanity. [Word indistinct] clarifying the phenomenon of the revolutionary committees he affirmed that they mobilize the masses in the stage of transformation until the people's authority is consolidated and realized. He said that the revolutionary committees do not exercise authority in contrast to all the revolutionary and political movements in the world, the main objective of which is always to assume authority and exercise it on behalf of the masses.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "Personally and my colleagues who led with me the revolution are now heading the revolutionary committee--we do not exercise authority but incite the masses to exercize (?realistically consolidated) authority."

Replying to a question on the foreign policy of the Jamahiriyah and its relations with other countries, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that the Jamahiriyah policy was based on positive neutrality and non-alignment to any of the big powers." But we also want to establish friendly relations based on respect with the big powers." The leader of the revolution added: "We are hostile to whoever is hostile to us,and we make peace with whoever makes peace with us." So if the big powers do not take hostile stands against the Jamahiriyah, we will not be hostile to them. This is the foundation upon which the Jamahiriyah policy is generally based. He pointed out that the Foreign Secretariat which was chosen by the people of the Jamahiriyah is the linking chain between the Libyan Arab people and the international community. He said that in the future the Libyan Embassies abroad will be dissolved and replaced by people's bureaus, to be the linking chains between the Libyan people who possess authority within the country and other peoples of the world, but not with the governments. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave an example for that by saying: "The relation between the Jamahiriyah and the American administration is bad to a certain extent; However, it is good with the American people. So (?then) two peoples--of the Jamahiriyah and America--can establish mutual useful peoples relations, despite the stand of the American administration from the Great First of September Revolution, the cause of the Palestinian people and the causes of the Arab nation. [sentence as received]

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "We are looking forward for this to be implemented all over the world in the future, so that the nations can be connected together through people's bodies, people's bureaus and people's committees." He added: "I believe that the peoples will restore peace, and achieve progress in order to build a better world if they directly contact each other, and what we witness nowadays in the world in the field of foreign policy represents the stand of governments and individuals more than the stand of peoples from each other. The leader of the Great First of September Revolution pointed to the Jamahiriyah policy on the Arab arena and affirmed that it is based on achieving Arab unity. He said that the present situation is temporary until Arab unity is established. And matters will not be stable in the Arab region until the unity we want is established on a masses' basis. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the people's revolution will spread to wherever it has not been carried out. People's revolution will erupt in order that they reach power, wealth and arms.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution expressed his hopes that the Arab section of the BBC will present the facts about the Arab world and its causes, so the BBC will win the confidence of Arab listeners by avoiding the broadcast of false news, as was the case several times when false unfounded news against the Jamahiriyah, and quoted by hostile Egyptian newspapers, was broadcast.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EASY GERMANY

LD122101 Tripoli JANA in English 1901 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 12 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The General People's Committee secretary for light industries, Dr 'Umar al-Maqsi, and the democratic German minister for electrical engineering and electronics, Mr Otfried Steger, this morning signed a cooperation agreement in the Foreign Secretariat.

The agreement stipulates cooperation in cement manufacturing, textiles, communications, railways, sea transport, the fields of agricultural and economics.

The agreement also includes the exchange of technical expertise between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic.

The signing of this agreement came during the third meeting of the Libyan Arab-German democratic joint committee.

SUDAN

BA'TH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT AGAINST NUMAYRI

JN131453 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 13 May--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan has stressed that it will thwart Numayri's criminal schemes aimed at dividing Sudan. It stressed its solidarity with all Sudanese progressive national democratic forces in their struggle to foil Numayri's fascist regime.

This is contained in a statement issued by the Ba'th Party on 30 April in answer to Numayri's attack and rude lies against the Sudanese strugglers on 23 April.

The Ba'th Party described Numayri's attempt as unsuccessful. The Ba'th Party said that Numayri's attempt is aimed at throwing sand in the people's eyes to hide his regime's bankruptcy and failure to find a way out of the impasse of national development and its inability to solve the problems of the masses. Numayri is also attempting to hide his traitorous stand toward the pan-Arab cause. Numayri's attempt to subjugate the people will fail.

The Ba'th Party statement reminds Numayri that terrorism, deception and so forth will not subjugate or silence the Sudanese people.

The statement stresses that by supporting the Camp David agreements, Ja'far Numayri has chosen a course of treason and subservience. Numayri has adopted a unilateral stand that does not express the Sudanese people's will and goes against the history of glorious struggle. The statement says that by panting after protection from As-Sadat and U.S. colonialism for his delapidated regime which is isolated from the masses, Numayri has deviated from Arab unanimity and turned into an empty drum on which imperialism and Zionism are beating hostility for the progressive and national forces in Sudan and the Arab homeland.

The statement says: The reactionary fascist regime has gone a long way in inciting racial segregation and dividing national unity. Despite Numayri's bragging about his slogans of national unity, our people in northern, southern, eastern and western Sudan will not forget that Numayri killed thousands of innocent citizens in the wake of the 2 July 1976 movement just because they came from western Sudan. This was done in a desperate attempt to create spite and grudges among the sons of the one country.

The statement stresses that the Ba'th Party, which is struggling for pan-Arab unity throughout the Arab world, will foil Numayri's criminal plans aimed at dividing Sudan.

In conclusion, the Ba'th Party statement calls for unifying the ranks of the Sudanese people against dictatorship and terrorism. It says: Let us struggle to create a broad progressive national front to overthrow the regime that has sold out the homeland and stolen the people's bread.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD112233 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the POLISARIO Front on 10 May 1973, yesterday the POLISARIO issued a statement in which it first explains that this historic day will remain immortal in the minds of every one of the Saharan people as the beginning of a new stage in their struggle against colonialist occupation. The statement affirms the will of the Saharan people to unite their ranks to engage in the armed struggle--the only alternative through which their national and just cause will triumph.

The statement adds that after achieving victory over the Spanish colonialist force, the joint Moroccan-Mauritanian armed invasion took place. It left the Saharan people under the leadership of their vanguard, the POLISARIO Front, with no choice except to continue the national liberation struggle which began on 20 May of the same year.

After noting the great military victories of the People's Liberation Army in the battlefield--victories which reflected the heroic resistance of the Saharan people and their ability to impose their right, victories which as a consequence destroyed what was called the Madrid agreement--the statement explained that the People's Liberation Army has proven, by adjusting the balance of forces which has taken place in the field since 1978, that the Moroccan royalist invasion forces not only were incapable of occupying Western Sahara but were also compelled to maintain a weak defensive position.

After noting the increasing deterioration in military and social conditions in Morocco and the isolation of the royalist regime in the international arena, the statement warns against any attempt to empty the conflict in the Western Sahara of its real content as an issue of decolonization. The statement addresses an appeal to the international community, the nonalined movement and the two secretaries general of the UN organization and the OAU to make the aggressors respect the rights of the Saharan people to self-determination and national independence, which are recognized internationally.

SAHARAN MINISTER SAYS 1979 DECISIVE YEAR

LD121520 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] The defense minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], Brahim Ghali, said that 1979 will be a decisive one for the Saharan issue. In an interview to APS in the liberated territories, he stressed that the protocol agreement regarding the return of the territory occupied by Mauritania to the Saharan people signed in Tripoli must come into force on 26 May.

Brahim Ghali, explaining that peace could not be achieved without the return of the occupied territories, stressed that the search for peace means recognition of the POLISARIO Front. He said: We reject half solutions proposed by those circles hostile to the Saharan people, and the Mauritanian people are now experiencing political and social problems which are the product of the war. He explained that the Mauritanian leaders, who came to power after Mokhtar Ould Daddah, realized that the Mauritanian people wanted peace and that Mauritania was in dire need of it. He pointed out that the decision on a cease-fire decided on by the POLISARIO Front in July 1978 was a gain for the Mauritanian people and the people of the region.

He said: The Mauritanian leaders should know how to maintain this gain and not to drown it in superficial statements and hopeless attempts to reduce the Al-'Alawi [Moroccan] throne. The minister stressed that the Saharan people have clearly expressed their position and took historic initiatives, in return for which they got nothing. However, they are determined, more than ever to pay the price of liberation and will not abandon one inch of their soil. Brahim Ghali said: Morocco talks about the right of pursuit in order to divert the attention of the Moroccan people struggling for their rights usurped from them by the king. The minister said that President Houari Boumediene destroyed by the guerrilla war all the king's strategy and the strategy of the Moroccan and foreign specialists. He said that the Moroccan royal forces, however their strategy and tactics changed this year, will live an unprecedented and burning summer.

Brahim Ghali stressed that the meeting of the POLISARIO leaders with the OAU Western Sahara delegation in itself was considered a triumph for the cause of the Saharan people.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ACTIONS

LD121830 Algiers APS in French 1400 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] SDAR (liberated territories)--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has just issued a military communique saying that the Saharan People's Liberation Army attacked three Moroccan garrisons on 6 and 7 May 1979. The operations, which were part of the Houari Boumediene offensive, took place in southern Morocco. The Lemseid garrison was subjected to heavy artillery fire on 6 May. The enemy positions at Bir-Enzaran and Smara were given the same treatment on 7 May. Ten enemy soldiers were stimated to have been killed and more than a dozen wounded. Substantial damage was done.

FIVE-YEAR ECONOMY PLAN BROACHED AT CABINET SESSION

TA131239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[Text] Today the finance minister presented the Cabinet with a five-year economic plan, which deals chiefly with budget cuts and improved tax collection. The weekly Cabinet session ended a short while ago.

Minister Ehrlich's document includes a demand for a total freeze on private and public consumption, for a considerable reduction of investments in the public sector and, particularly, for cuts in building activities. A total linkage between the debts accrued from development loans and a raise in indirect taxes is also requested. According to the plan, the linkage rate for income tax levels will be raised, and Bank Yisra'el will adopt a policy that will safeguard the profitability of exports. The economy plan also proposes to tailor the cost of living increment arrangement and the subsidy policy to the requirements of low-salaried employees.

The better part of the Cabinet session was devoted to the finance minister's report, and it was decided to hold another Cabinet meeting later this week.

Further Details

TA131552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[Text] Due to bitterness over the fact that the Finance Ministry did not consult the Defense Ministry on the cuts in the security budget, the defense minister walked out of the Cabinet session which dealt with the economic plan. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Earlier, Weizman asked the prime minister to postpone the debate scheduled for Thursday in order to give him enough time to examine the plan and discuss it with the heads of his ministry. However, following a consultation with the finance minister, Mr Begin rejected the request.

The defense minister said he could not administer his ministry's affairs when the budget is being cut every 2 months without considering the needs and demands of the security establishment heads.

DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT'S AUTONOMY POSITION OUTLINED

TA140647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the positions that have been consolidated by the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, and on the points of controversy:

Most of the Cabinet members maintain that the source of authority for the self-administration should be the military government.

The position paper that has been presented by the Defense Ministry is clearly and openly opposed to most of the positions that have been presented so far. One possibility, as postulated in this document, is that the source of authority be the agreement to be signed between the parties. Another possibility: To ignore this issue, since at Camp David the question of sovereignty or the source of authority was deliberately ignored, and it was agreed that the IDF should remain in the territories and, in any case, according to international conventions that pertain to practices in conquered territories, the IDF will remain the source of authority.

The defense establishment document also proposes the setting-up of a joint authority to supervise water resources in the region. The document proposes to grant Egyptian citizenship to the inhabitants of the self-administration in the Gaza Strip.

It will be recalled that the document was strongly criticized by members of the committee, and by the prime minister, too. Mr Begin asserted that the authors of the document have no idea of the nature of the agreements that were signed at Camp David.

A senior source in the Defense Ministry told me yesterday that the document may be criticized, but not underrated.

BEGIN CALLS CONCESSION TO EGYPT ON OIL FIELDS 'MISTAKE'

TA131122 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 May 79 p 5 TA

[By Arye Avneri]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i that the decision to allow Egypt to carry out oil-drilling operations in the area held by Israel was an "error." Drilling rights in this area are given to the U.S. Neptune Company.

The energy minister protested the approval given to Egypt by Defense Minister Weizman during his last visit to Cairo. It has been learned that the approval is not limited to the stationing of a ship in At-Tur with equipment for seismic checks, but also includes practical operations.

In the meantime it has been learned that the Neptune Company has decided to take legal measures if the Egyptians begin drilling operations within Israeli boundaries before the area is handed over to them. The company's representatives are going to arrive in Israel shortly to discuss this issue with the government.

U.S. TO BUILD TWO SMALL NEGEV AIRFIELDS

TA112000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 May 79 TA

[Text] It is Israel that will build the large airfield in the Tel Malhata region and the U.S. contractors will erect the two other smaller airfields in the 'Arava and Mizpe Ramon region. This was learned by a correspondent of the ITIM news agency. The Americans were supposed to build the large airfield in Tel Malhata but, due to the difficulties expected in the evacuation of the Bedouins in this region, the government preferred not to involve the Americans and not to cause a delay in the timetable. It is possible that The Americans also hinted that they are prepared to build the airfield only if they are not dependent on the schedule of evacuating the Bedouins from the area.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN AL-'ARISH 13 MAY

TA130931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[Text] An Egyptian Air Force Hercules transport plane and two helicopters landed on the Al-'Arish airfield this morning. They carried the Egyptian delegation and technicians who will handle the transfer of the town to the Egyptians. A convoy of vehicles from Ismailia, loaded with equipment for the construction of installations and a control tower on the airfield also arrived in Al-'Arish.

A short while ago the head of the Egyptian president's office also came to Al-'Arish and he is now having his first working meeting with the prime minister's office director general.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian-Israeli military committee also met in Al-'Arish. Our correspondent Roni Daniyel reports that thousands of Al-'Arish residents took to the streets this morning and received the Egyptian visitors with clamorous applause.

SINAI GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES LOCAL WORKERS TO BE DISMISSED

TA131441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[Text] On behalf of Egyptian Governor of Sinai General Mahmud (Husayn Shawqat), who came to Al-'Arish today, announced that all workers who had been employed by the Israeli administration would be dismissed. However, those wishing to return to work will be accepted. He was talking to our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar. Israel has announced that it will pay severance pay to the local workers.

Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a points out that among the placards displayed today at the outskirts of Al-'Arish welcoming the Egyptian guests, there is one reading: Today It Is the Sinai, Tomorrow It Will Be Gaza. Palestinian flags were hoisted besides the Egyptian flags.

The first Egyptian military unit arrived in Al-'Arish today by land. Some 234 soldiers are deployed in the airport to rehabilitate it to serve the new rule at the end of this month. Until the town is handed over to Egypt the soldiers are allowed to carry arms and ammunition in reduced quantities.

BRIG GEN SI'ON ON JOINT COMMITTEE DECISIONS

TA131817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The Egyptian president will arrive in Al-'Arish on 26 May for the ceremony transferring the town to Egyptian sovereignty. This was reported by the Egyptian committee chairman to the talks with Israel, Sayf ad-Din abu-Shnaf. The third meeting of the joint Israeli-Egyptian committee discussing the details of transferring the Sinai Desert to Egypt was held today. At the end of the meeting the Egyptian chairman pointed out the good atmosphere prevailing at the talks. He said that the solutions found were satisfactory for both sides. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel talked to the Israeli committee chairman, Brig Gen Dov Si'on. [begin recording]

[Question] Brigadier General Si'on, is everything ready for the ceremonies and the transfer of the town to Egypt?

[Answer] Not everything is ready yet. We still have another 13 days until 25 May. However, on Friday, 25 May, we will hand over territory No 1 and Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty.

[Question] On which points will activities focus during the next days?

[Answer] From today we start with the practical preparations: the preparations for the ceremony, the transfer of the water pumps to Egyptian hands, the management of the airport, the demarcation of the borders and the different lines and all the preparations involved in the transfer.

So far, we have only exchanged information, studied and located the issues. From today, we start the real work of preparations.

[Question] Dov Si'on: On 25 May the road between Al-'Arish and Bi'r Lahfah will also be under Egyptian control. How will traffic run there?

[Answer] The Israeli units wishing to enter or leave the Sinai will have two roads at their disposal: One is through (Abu Agila) to the central Negev and the second road is through Al-Arish. The use of this road is covered in the peace treaty. We decided on the schedule and hours during which convoys will travel from north to south and from south to north.

[Question] The Ne'ot Sinai laundry: Is there a final solution regarding it?

[Answer] There is a total solution. The members of Ne'ot Sinai will be able to operate the laundry as it has been operated up to now. They will have free access through the Egyptian terminal. The workers will also enjoy free access. [end recording]

HASAN KAMAL SUMMARIZES PREPARATIONS FOR AS-SADAT VISIT

TA131831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] This evening the head of the Egyptian president's office, Hasan Kamal, flew from Al-'Arish airport to Cairo at the end of a day of tours and coordination in Al-'Arish and Beersheba. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a spoke to him before his departure. [begin recording]

[Barne'a] We have ended all the civilian arrangements in Al-'Arish for President as-Sadat's visit after a lengthy period of occupation and the return of the territory to Egypt, Ahmad Hasan Kamal said. As-Sadat will arrive on Saturday, 26 May, to celebrate the transfer of Al-'Arish to Egyptian rule. He will meet Prime Minister Begin on 27 May and U.S. Secretary of State Vance will be here. Afterwards, they will continue to Beersheba and will visit the municipality. And later?

[Kamal--in English] Then, he will visit the university of Beersheba which is a marvelous thing which he saw today. Beersheba is a beautiful city and we congratulate the Israelis for doing such a beautiful thing.

[Daniyel] And several words before you return to Egypt.

[Kamal--in English] Now we have peace with the Israelis and we hope we can cooperate together for peace to prevail in the entire area. Peace, just peace for the whole population and for all the nations here.

[Daniyel] Excited as he was, he could not help but end his statement in his mother tongue.

[Kamal--in Arabic] I give a bouquet of roses to the Israeli people after I have seen the magnificent enterprise when we flew over the green land sown by them and over the city of Beersheba which this people has erected. To this people I give a bouquet of roses. The salt in my other hand I will throw in the eyes of the envious. [end recording]

SOVIET DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN JERUSALEM FOREST RALLY

TA121934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 May 79 TA

[Text] About 8,000 people gathered in the Soviet Army forest in the Jerusalem mountains today to mark the 34th anniversary of the downfall of the Third Reich in Germany.

A delegation from the Soviet Union participated in the rally. The head of the delegation, the political correspondent of IZVESTIYA Aleksandr Bovin, rejected the peace treaty signed between Israel and Egypt. He contended that the Soviet Union is working toward a comprehensive, stable and just peace in the Middle East.

Bovin Statement

TA111137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 11 May 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] We will open with the story of visitors to Israel, a Soviet delegation made up of four people who arrived here this morning in order to take part in the ceremonies to mark the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-Soviet Friendship Association. The delegation members will meet here with MK's Yosi Sarid, Avraham Melamed and Naftali Feder, who visited the Soviet Union recently. The Russian delegation members have no intentions of meeting with officials of the Government of Israel. At Ben-Gurion Airport the head of the delegation, Aleksandr Bovin, spoke with journalists, among whom was our correspondent Dan Eshel:

[Eshel] Aleksandr Bovin is a senior political correspondent for IZVESTIYA and a political commentator on the Soviet television program Panorama. For the moment there are no signs, he said, of an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. Neither is the release of the prisoners of Zion a sign of such an improvement. The people who were released are, in his opinion, criminals toward whom the Soviet government showed a humanitarian attitude by releasing them. In order for the relations to be renewed a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East must be reached, a settlement which will satisfy both Israel's demands and those of the Arab countries, Bovin said, and the agreement between Israel and Egypt is not of this sort:

[Bovin--begin recording, in Russian followed by Eshel's Hebrew translation] We criticize this agreement because it seems to us that it does not bring genuine peace to the area. It may be that we are mistaken, but this is what we think. We want peace in the area, but I, for myself, do not think that the agreement between Israel and Egypt, that this agreement will bring peace. [end recording]

[Eshel] After that, Bovin was asked about Brezhnev's condition: [Bovin--begin recording in Russian followed by Hebrew translation] I think that Comrade Brezhnev feels like any man of his age. He works, but we have not only Brezhnev; we also have the Politburo and the government and those institutions function. [end recording]

It is strange to me, Bovin concluded, that this question occupies Western journalists more than it occupies us.

TERRORISTS, MILITIA EXCHANGE FIRE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA120730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 May 79 TA

[Text] There were exchanges of artillery fire last night between terrorists and militia men in the enclave north of Metulla. Our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri says the terrorists opened mortar and artillery fire from their positions at Beaufort, Arnun and in the Rayhan area. They fired at Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulayiah and (Dayr Bans) in the area of the enclave.

The militia forces returned artillery fire and the exchanges of fire lasted intermittently for several hours.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES HOSPITAL PERSONNEL 12 MAY

LD131739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] At 1630 yesterday afternoon the doctors and other personnel at Dr Mosaddeq Hospital were received by the imam. After expressing their gratitude and appreciation for being allowed to visit him, they congratulated him on the establishment of the Islamic Republic and expressed their condolences over the martyrdom of Prof Ayatollah Motahhari. In reply, the imam said:

In the name of God the most compassionate, the most merciful: To begin with, I wish to thank all the gentlemen who have taken the trouble of coming to see me and condole with me or to consult me. I beseech God for the success of all the ladies and gentlemen, so that they may be successful in their service to Islam which is, in fact, service to humanity. You know what has transpired in Iran over the past 50-odd years. Of course, all of you did not witness all of the events in Iran because most of you are young. I, however, have witnessed all the events in Iran since the coup d'etat of Reza Khan. At the beginning, Reza Khan deceived the people with flattery, pretending to be religious and organizing mourning ceremonies for beating [religious self-flagellation] and sermon-making and going from one religious gathering to another during the month of Moharram. Later, however, when his power was established, he began to oppose Islam and the spiritual leaders, so much so that it was not possible to hold mourning ceremonies and if any meetings were to be held they had to be held before the morning azan [or before dawn], so that by the morning azan, the meeting should be over. In order to prevent the convening of mourning ceremonies, Reza Khan would organize feasts for his officials. They used to put the religious leaders in prison whenever they found them and some were even disposed of.

At that time, those who rose against Reza Shah were the religious leaders. Once, an uprising took place in Mashhad which led to the slaughter of Gowharshad Mosque. Again, there was an uprising in Tabriz, following which the eminent religious leaders of Tabriz were arrested. Apparently, they were exiled to Saqqez. Later, the religious leaders of Esfahan took part in an uprising. During this uprising, the religious leaders from other cities also came to Qom and made Qom their center. Again, however, they suppressed this movement with deceit and force. You saw what this man did during many years that he was in charge and ruled the country against our people and our treasures. Perhaps history cannot be fully informed about all this. When Reza Khan was ordered to leave this country, England through [words indistinct] who was then ruling England, announced: We brought Reza Shah to power and later when he engaged in treason against us we took him away. When they took him away he put the jewels of the country in cases which were loaded onto a ship and carried them away with him. Half way across the sea, as we have been informed, [words indistinct]. Whenever he stepped ashore he asked what had happened to the cases. They told him that the cases were being sent later. They took him to Mauritius Island but the cases were taken to England.

Later, according to the statement of Mohammed Reza himself in one of his books (?he has written), he says: The guards who came to Iran decided that I should become (?king). He confessed that (?the guards) imposed him upon Iran but, as it has been said, he later removed that statement from the book.

Of course, we do not know of all his crimes, because some of his crimes have been so secret that nobody has any information about them; only he and a few confidants know of them. Some other crimes are known only by him and Carter and such people. He, too, when he wanted to leave the country, collected all the jewels of the treasury and sent them abroad and left many debts. They borrowed as much as they could from banks and left but with the will of God, the Almighty, the most esteemed, and with the great resolve of the nation, this wall was broken and they, whether they liked it or not, left the country.

Many criminals have already received punishment for their actions and he, too, shall be punished for his deeds. They left and put the country to turmoil. They left and, one can say, they left nothing for our country. Our country is ruined from the economic point of view and needs to be rebuilt. This should be done through the dedication of all of you. Just as with the help of all classes this obstacle was removed, from now on all classes should be together so that they can bring this movement to fulfillment. Every person is duty-bound to work according to his ability and to cooperate wherever he is. The people should maintain the unity of purpose. If, God forbid, this unity of purpose is destroyed, we will face defeat and Iran will see only bad days right to the end. The great secret is that everything should be done for God. I beseech God Almighty for the success of all the people and pray for your health. I hope you will be able to serve Islam and your country.

KHOMEYNI DEFINES INSTANCES PERMITTING DEATH SENTENCES

ID132156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 May 79 ID

[Text] The following statement was released to PARS by the imam's office in Qom last night:

In the name of God, the most merciful, the most compassionate. Mr Public Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court, no court of justice has any right to issue a death sentence except in the following two instances:

1. A person is proven to have killed a human being; and

2. A person has ordered massacre or has perpetrated an act of torture which has led to killing.

No person may be executed except in the two above instances.

Violation of this command is an offense and a ground for the proof of qesas [in Islamic law, the right of relatives of a deceased person to ask a court to avenge the blood of the deceased].

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AGREEMENTS WITH U.S., OTHER ISSUES

ID102328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2105 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Dear Listeners, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has taken part in a radio-television interview and answered questions put to him by our correspondent Nemat Ghafurian: [begin recording]

[Question] It has been 2 months since the launching of our revolution. Could you please comment on Iran's position in the international arena, its role vis-a-vis the superpowers as well as its stand with regard to the Third World?

[Answer] As far as Iran's role and its foreign policy are concerned, as has been repeatedly stated by [word indistinct] and the prime minister, Iran's role is based on nonalinement and on not participating in the conflicts between the superpowers--meaning positive neutrality. We have no intention of taking anyone's side and will not take part in any blocs. As for our policy of positive neutrality, I should say that we will attempt to have friendly relations, based on reciprocal respect, with other countries, while endeavoring to preserve our independence and our national interests. This is a continuation of the same policy established by the late Dr Mosaddeq during the 28 months of his government. This is one aspect of our foreign policy.

Another point is our cooperation with the countries with which we have (?similar interests) namely cooperation with the nonalined countries. As you know, the Third World countries basically pursue a nonalined policy. They have formed a group of the nonalined countries, which has been in existence for some years. Now, following the change in political system in Iran and the formation of the revolutionary government and the adoption of a nonalined policy, the present government is thinking of joining the nonalined countries and establishing close cooperation with them on international issues.

Obviously, it goes without saying that considering the nature of the Islamic revolution, within the context of our relations with the Third World countries we will have special relations with the Islamic countries.

[Question] With all Islamic countries?

[Answer] With all Islamic countries. When we talk about Islamic countries we mean first of all the Muslim peoples, for we are all Muslims. There are between 800 and 900 million Muslims in this world. On the basis of Islamic ideology, we are all brothers. This brotherly feeling does exist between all Muslim nations. This is regardless of our diplomatic relations with the governments ruling these peoples; our relations with the Muslim nations are very good and unbreakable. As for the governments, the fact that we are Muslims does not mean that we will have unconditional relations with these governments. What goes without saying is that in such circumstances as those in which the Egyptian Government is carrying out deeds in its foreign policy which are--when this foreign policy is contrary to the foundations of our Islamic ideology, to Islam itself and to the interests of the Islamic nations, then undoubtedly we cannot have friendly and cordial relations with such governments. We cannot have friendly ties with such governments--but bear in mind that our foreign policy is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. We have no intention of exporting revolution to other countries. Revolution is something which should be staged by people in their own countries. Meanwhile, it is inevitable that a great many Muslim nations will be inspired by our revolution.

[Question] Does this mean that we will support such movements?

[Answer] We will support liberation movements. As a Muslim nation, we feel duty-bound to help all oppressed peoples. However, this help varies with their type of organization and their struggle.

Among the liberation movements, those which adhere to Islamic ideology will have special relations with us. Those liberation movements which need our humanitarian assistance will receive such assistance in certain ways. We declare our support for these movements as an Islamic government and revolution.

[Question] Imperialism used to look at the former regime as the policeman in the Persian Gulf. What do you think Iran's role will be in the Persian Gulf, in view of its sensitive position in the region?

[Answer] To start with, I must say that we have no intention of acting as the policeman of the region. We oppose the policy pursued in the past and will fight against the remnants and consequences of the policy of being the policeman for the region. Our foreign policy in this connection is based on noninterference in the affairs of other countries and nations; it is up to these people to choose their own political system--the system they like and that is acceptable to them. In the meantime, we will try to safeguard peace in the gulf and this region through cooperation with the countries of the region.

[Question] As you might have heard, one of the papers has reported that General Madani, as the naval commander, has said that the Iranian Government will act against communist movements which might be launched in the region; that the Iranian Government will support the people subjected to such movements. Is this true?

[Answer] Well, so far there has been no discussion on this issue.

[Question] Then it was a personal view?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, the government has not discussed this point.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] As for the former regime, in view of its 100-percent anticommunist nature, it did not have such good relations with the Eastern Bloc, particularly from the political standpoint.

[Question] Would you please tell us whether it would make any difference to the Islamic Republic of Iran what manner of relations it has with the Eastern and the Western blocs?

[Answer] If I may say so, no! We will have relations without any distinction with all countries that respect our interests and our independence, that do not intend to interfere in our internal affairs, that do not do things contrary to our interests, and that intend to base their relations on mutual respect.

[Question] What about cultural relations? Those who wanted (?to advance) their education were formerly very few. Those who wanted to study in the USSR were not allowed to do so by the regime. The same applied to other countries. Are there any objections?

[Answer] This is a question which is currently being reviewed by our organization and efforts are being made in order to prepare reports which will subsequently be sent to the government. As you may know, we sent our ambassador, Dr Mokri, to Moscow recently. We are awaiting his reports. He has urgently embarked on studying various issues. There are previous records in existence in the ministry itself and these are being collected and later these will be presented as a draft to the government council. This is one of the issues on which the final decision lies with the government.

[Question] Recently you have recalled a large number of ambassadors, counsellors and secretaries--perhaps all of them. Would you be good enough to tell us what plans you have for these people? Will you be able to make use of them once again or are you busy purging them, or what?

[Answer] If I may say so, (?as you may well know) these people were not sent as Iran's ambassadors. From a certain time onward these people were sent abroad as the ambassadors of the shahanshah Aryamehr.

We recalled all these people; and the fact that we have recalled them does not at all mean that everyone we have recalled must by definition have a bad record. Those recalled may be roughly divided into three groups:

One group is made up of those people whose corruption is as clear as day. Their corruption is obvious to all and these people themselves know it. Therefore, they do not and will never come back; and we have terminated their services. They include such people as Zahedi, Khonsari and others.

Another group includes those who have served more than 30 years in accordance with the decree of the Council of Government and we must pension them off. Of course in pensioning these people we will observe the interests of the ministry, to the effect that there are certain people who have served 30 or more years, but whose expertise, specialized knowledge and positive and suitable records are such that it is suitable to keep them.

The third group--which constitutes the overwhelming majority of our diplomatic officials--is made up of healthy individuals who rendered useful services even during the era of the shah's regime and continue to do so to this day. And of course there are also those who, having been under such a past regime, could not have avoided making mistakes.

In accordance with the guideline issued by the imam and studied by the government that small mistakes and minor sins should be overlooked, even if there are people about who may have committed mistakes--and there are such people--we will move these people about. These people from the third group will once again be sent on missions. As far as possible, our policy is not to send these people to the places where they were posted previously, where they were posted as ambassadors of the shahanshah or where they were members of the embassy. Instead, we will send them to places where they were not previously posted so that they may be able to act as ambassadors or representatives of this Islamic Republic. This is our yardstick of action. We are engaged in this task, and perhaps during the next few days these jugglings of positions will be made public and it will become clear where everyone will be posted.

[Question] During the previous regime a large number of agreements were concluded with the Eastern and Western blocs which I might say regrettably serve imperialist interests. Could you please tell us which agreements you will be abrogating and which you will revise?

[Answer] These agreements are not things that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should abrogate or endorse. In the past, the policy of the antinational and illegal regime of the shah--if I may call it such--was such that these agreements were directly concluded by each of the relevant ministries with the foreign parties, and generally these things took place under the direct auspices of the shah. A great many of the records of these agreements are not now kept in one place. On principle, these should have been concluded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but this has never been the case.

Our general department and our International Relations Department are unaware of some, perhaps most, of these agreements.

One of the things we are doing is to collect all these contracts so that later we can deal with them in various ministries in a centralized form. At the moment, each ministry is acting on its own due to the need for urgency. For instance, the Ministry of Defense has the largest contracts with the foreign countries. The ministry is investigating these contracts, and must decide whether it wants to keep a contract, whether it is in national interest or not.

But for contracts which deal with more fundamental issues, if the ministry wishes to keep these contracts, it should consult the Cabinet. They should refer the contract to the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet which should decide whether a contract is to be kept or not. But when the ministry investigates a contract and decides that it is against the national interest, the ministry itself will study it and give the orders for its cancellation.

(?In order that you may understand), the cancellation of a contract is not an easy thing. The contracts are written to safeguard the rights and the interests of the foreign companies, and you referred to this, too. Therefore, cancellation needs a legal investigation so that we can benefit as much as possible while cancelling these contracts. The contracts that we have signed with the United States are even more complicated, because each U.S. state has special regulations. If we have a contract with a company in Texas, the contract is subject to the laws peculiar to that state; or if an agreement has been signed in New York, that too is governed by laws peculiar to that state. Consequently, not only do we require legal advisers familiar with laws administered in the United States, but we will be needing some advisers who are familiar with laws in different states, so that our interests are protected properly. Therefore, if any of these agreements were abrogated just now, that would have grave consequences for us. The texts of the agreements should be studied carefully. The regulations in a contract which might be raised in the court of a particular state should be investigated so that we can safeguard our interests. For instance, in the past, Bank Omran had a very large contract for town construction and development with (?a group) in New Orleans, Louisiana.

[Question] And also one in Senegal.

[Answer] Yes. Well, now we see that it is not in our interest to follow this contract, but if we cancel it immediately we will lose millions of dollars from Bank Omran which belongs to the Iranian nation and has been unlawfully taken away and spent there. Therefore, we need proper investigation to see how we should act. This contract is under investigation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is doing its best to have all these contracts concentrated in one place. If we wish to have legal advisers we should avoid duplication; there should not be different methods used. For instance, we have the whole question of the shah's wealth. The Foundation of the Poor [the title given to the Pahlavi Foundation] is studying how it should act. We have the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Each of these has various contracts which we should try to bring under the same umbrella.

[Question] The deposed shah and his minions have taken a great deal of the treasures of this nation out of the country with them. Billions of tomans or dollars, I don't know. Please tell us what steps have been taken so far to return these funds to the country.

[Answer] As you know, the father of this shah was a poor, destitute man, but when he died it was said that he was the eighth richest man in the world. As we hear, the present shah is the richest man of the world. It is obvious that he accumulated all this wealth by plundering our Islamic nation. To know where these funds are kept requires a vast organization to collect the information and the documents. The actions which have been carried out are primarily in Switzerland. When His Excellency Mr Sanjabi was in charge, he appointed two Swiss lawyers for this purpose and signed a contract with them. Our ambassador in Switzerland is following it up and has had discussions with the lawyers, and the lawyers are in touch with various Swiss banks. The Swiss banks have agreed first to provide a list of all the deposits of the shah, and second they have agreed--this is their law--that if we can produce evidence that these sums are stolen money and have been transferred contrary to the legal procedure of our country, they will probably return all the money to us.

These are some of the discussions going on at the moment, but generally, according to our reports from Switzerland, the reaction of the Swiss authorities is very favorable and they have promised full cooperation with us. Of course, the lawyers came to Iran once and at the time of Mr Sanjabi they had discussions with our Iranian lawyers, but at the moment I don't have full information concerning their discussions; I cannot recall them at the moment.

As for the United States, as you know, all the funds transferred to that country by the shah in the name of the Pahlavi Foundation have been registered in the United States. This foundation has been registered there as a private company, a private enterprise, according to U.S. laws. The chairman of the board of trustees of the company is William Rogers, the former U.S. secretary of state. In order to prove our point and to ask the U.S. authorities to have the case brought to court, and in order to prove to the court that the property in question does not belong to the Pahlavi Foundation, we have already started certain contacts and collected some preliminary evidence. However, we still have not managed to agree on a lawyer who could protect our interests and advise us properly. In the past, our embassy in the United States had a law firm which advised them and with whom they had contracts. Before I accepted responsibility for the Foreign Ministry the authorities hoped to continue working with the same firm. But, personally, I do not agree with this proposition, because the firm has done the legal work of our embassy in Washington for 20 years and in my view it is not proper that we choose the same people to safeguard our interests. But at the moment we are studying the matter, and we are trying to find different ways. Since the Pahlavi Foundation has been registered as a U.S. organization in New York, it is necessary for us to pay attention to all the complex laws in that state. We are trying to find a good legal adviser to defend our interests there. We have had some discussions already which have not still come to a definite conclusion.

[Question] What about other people?

[Answer] Who, for instance?

[Question] Like Hooshang Ansary, who has taken out the largest amount of foreign exchange.

[Answer] About this we have not yet done anything.

[Question] One of my last questions is about you yourself. There are a great many rumors about--both inside and outside the country, and in both the domestic and foreign press. Certain people accuse you of having U.S. leanings, or say that you are a member of the CIA, pure and simple. They threaten you with death through the Forqan group. Will you please tell us candidly your reaction to all these rumors?

[Answer] If I may say so, my comment about these rumors can be summed up in the guidelines provided by the Koran--to the effect that when you are confronted with criticism you should turn away from it, and when you are faced with an ignoramus you should turn away from him. As for why they are doing this, this is the important issue. It is not important that they are spreading rumors about me personally, the important thing is why they are doing it.

As soon as we broke off our diplomatic relations with Israel; after we decisively severed our relations with South Africa; in particular after we broke off our relations with South Africa; in particular after we broke off our relations with Egypt; and after the PLO opened its office in Tehran and I accompanied Yasir 'Arafat to the temporary PLO office which had been the Israeli Embassy in Iran, these rumors started and they are going to continue. The objective of all this propaganda is the same: either my physical assassination by Forqan or character assassination through rumors being spread by the agents of the very people who suffered the most as a result of our revolution. I am standing firm in the face of all these rumors. If my blood can be of some service in the progress of our revolution, this is my greatest pride. They are trying to frighten us with something which we regard as our greatest honor. If martyrdom is our greatest honor in fulfilling our duties, we are not frightened of it. But, they should know that in killing individuals they will never be able to destroy our aspirations. In killing individuals they will not be able to kill ideas. This is a revolution which has started; this is a revolution which has performed the greatest miracle in our history and, maybe, in the entire history of the world. They cannot destroy this miracle with such actions. I have no worries about these rumors; they are baseless. I deny all these rumors. From an Islamic point of view, if someone makes a claim it is his duty to prove it. I am happy to see that our people are aware of these issues. These rumors are not being spread by careless people, by people who do not have any political acumen. These rumors are being spread very carefully by people who are experts in psychological-political warfare. You see, the type of rumors they are spreading, and the time they have chosen to spread them, have been vary carefully selected. The fact that they use the similarity between my name and that of Dr Morteza Yazdi, and then spread the rumor that Dr Yazdi has gone to visit the shah without saying that it was Morteza Yazdi and that this one is Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, and then make such a fuss about it, makes it certain that this has been done with special calculation. Those who do such things have been well trained and have practiced well, and we know how they act and we know how to confront them. You will have noticed that when these rumors reached their peak about Dr Yazdi, with one short word it became very clear to all the people that it was Dr Morteza Yazdi who was a communist. Yes, he was. People have said that Dr Yazdi was formerly a communist but that now he has become a Muslim. Yes, they are telling the truth. Well, whether he has now become a Muslim or not, I don't know, but previously he was a communist. He was one of the leaders of the Tudeh Party, but when the members of the Central Committee were arrested, Dr Morteza Yazdi wrote a letter of repentance to the shah and was released. About a year or 2 ago, the son of Morteza Yazdi--Engineer Hossein Yazdi--who was in East Germany, came to Iran and negotiations took place. And he and Morteza went to see the shah. This was published in KEYHAN and ETTELE'AT at the time, but now it is to be published using my name. These are the tactics used in psychological-political warfare.

Then, they make claims about an article in DER SPIEGEL. You saw that as soon as I came to this ministry and it became possible to have access to these magazines, which were available here--of course, these magazines were here and other people had access to them, and it was their moral duty to follow up on the matter, but unfortunately they didn't, which doesn't matter--when I came, I gave orders for this to be investigated and they came to realize that there was no such thing and issued the announcement--and then all the tumult subsided. But now they say it was in STERN magazine. You can be sure that these rumors will continue. They will spread these rumors about everybody.

[Question] Could you tell us whether they come from leftist sources?

[Answer] Well, I don't wish in any way to say whether it comes from the left or from the right. In my view, with a person who wants to plan a great plot against our movement--because this plot is not only against me--it is important that we know what their strategy is at this period of time against our movement and against our revolution. There was a time when our enemies attacked us under the slogan of "Long Live the Shah." Later, after the departure of the shah, they attacked us in the guise of the constitution. You have not forgotten that past demonstrations were carried out in the name of supporting the constitution, without mentioning the name of the shah.

Now, after having lost all their bastions, our enemies cannot oppose our movement with the slogan "Long Live the Shah" or slogans on the constitution; they cannot do this in the name of Islam under the present conditions. Therefore, it is very natural that now those who wish to fight against our movement should act on leftist pretexts, using extreme slogans. This is in fact being done by people who are against the revolution and who call themselves leftists. But whether the true leftists who believe in their movement are cooperating with these people or not, it is their duty to clarify their position and to separate the issues. They should try to defend their own position.

The strategy which is being used against us is a psychological-political strategy aimed at making us weary. They cannot act in a military way against our revolution. Today, they have understood that by assassinating individuals they will not be able to destroy our revolution. Therefore, they include in psychological-political warfare against us aimed at making us weary and aimed against the revolution. They wish to weaken the revolution and the leadership of the revolution through this warfare. When there is tension in one place, as soon as you devote all your energies to that place--in Sanandaj the problem is over, a council has been elected and the people have taken part in the elections--you see that suddenly new tension starts in a different place. Again, we devote all our forces to that area and the situation in that city or in that area, and then we see that they have again started their work in another place in an identical pattern.

In the same way that we can see the policy and the strategy of opposition in local tension, we can also see the same strategies in their rumors about individuals. If I reply to one rumor, they fabricate another one. If I answer that one, they make up yet another. Therefore, you should not give this problem an individual dimension. If I were not here, and if someone else tried to act as decisively as I have, they would say the same thing about him. If so and so was not the minister, and if he was replaced by another person who might follow the same policy against our enemies, again they would say the same thing about that person.

They have nothing to do with individuals, they are concerned with our system. We should understand this. We should not concern ourselves with these rumors. We should try to understand the root of this strategy, the root of this corruption, and put an end to it and burn it and destroy it. We are going through a transitional period. We are proceeding toward the stabilization of the revolution. Thus, in 1 month or 2 months or 6 months they will no longer be able to continue their rumors in the present form.

When I talk about a new awareness, it is because when the shah ruled the method of struggle was very simple. But even at that time it could be foreseen--and we did foresee it--that with the departure of the shah our struggle would become much more complex.

Now, what I have been describing to you is a new problem for our people. The people should understand this strategy and discover the necessary method for fighting it. You see that the people's reaction, due to the new awareness they have gained, shows us that they know and understand what the truth is. They are showing resistance to this psychological-political warfare against the revolution. They are getting themselves ready to fight against it. But of course, some time is needed before they can bring themselves in line with the type of strategy that our enemies have adopted.

I said, for example, that a newspaper comes out and quotes a foreign newspaper--or, as we saw a few days ago, one of our morning dailies quoted the French news agency to the effect that His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni and I had jointly had an interview with PENTHOUSE magazine. Well, those who know this magazine realize that it is a filthy magazine. Saying that his great eminance the ayatollah or myself had given an interview to this magazine is an insult to us. But you see that one of our newspapers, without having the slightest sense of responsibility, quotes a foreign news agency when one does not know how concerned it is with our well-being--but the past shows that it is not at all concerned--and it quotes false news. After quoting this false news, it provides propaganda material for rumors that such a magazine, which is full of the pictures of naked women, has had an interview with the imam or with me. Why do they talk about a joint interview? Because they want to say that it was due to Yazdi that this interview took place, because the imam does not know about foreign magazines. The whole story is false; the whole story is malicious. There has never been such an interview.

You also saw that just yesterday one of these newspapers--newspapers which show no sign of responsibility concerning these matters--quoted a paper whose reporter had been a member of the Iranian Embassy staff in Washington and who was paid by Zahedi. We have documents that this paper--the Iran TIMES--received $170,000 from the embassy so that the paper would be at the disposal of her majesty the shahbanou. In an item that he wrote, the reporter said: I am at the service of the shahanshah Aryamehr. Now our newspaper comes out and writes about this matter; and even an article which that very paper had written about a month ago about me, now our newspaper quotes today. Why do they publish this? The reporter wrote comments about our foreign policy concerning Israel just below the item I have mentioned. Well, we know where it all comes from, because we have stood firm against the Zionists, we have stood firm against Israel. As we have announced, we have documents published by the Israelis themselves, saying that due to the Iranian revolution Israel has lost a great deal; the Israeli leaders have confessed that due to the breaking of relations they have suffered serious damage. Now we are standing firm and defending our position and have decisively announced that this is our foreign policy.

We have no doubt where it is all coming from. The person who writes for money, who is a mercenary and who up until yesterday had received $170,000 from Mr Zahedi--from the Iranian Embassy in Washington--will now go to Zahedi's master, who can pay him more, and he will get more money and write these things. But, it will take time before our people can become aware and understand all these matters. But our people have already understood, because their reactions show that they have a full knowledge of these issues. They understand what it is all about.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

YAZDI: IRAN WILL NOT EXPORT REVOLUTION, POLICE REGION

LD131930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] We shall not take part in military blocs and will not agree to superpower influence in the region in whatever form or shape. Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, in an interview with PARS, stated this and went on to say: In the past Iranian Embassy representatives collaborated with foreign governments. For example, the Iranian ambassador to the United States of America, instead of cooperating with Iranian students, was collaborating with the FBI.

The foreign minister said: By spreading incorrect reports abroad our enemies are trying to discredit our revolution; our enemies within the country are engaged in implementing the strategy of attrition against us and they intend to wage a politico-psychological war of attrition against us.

Regarding the priority issues in Iran's foreign policy, Dr Yazdi said: In principle there are three basic and fundamental measures which we are busy studying and for which we are drawing up a plan. These are: Formulating the country's foreign policy; the relationship between the Foreign Ministry and other ministries and the role of this ministry within the government as a whole; and other aspects of internal ministry matters in terms of cleansing and restructuring in relation to foreign assignments and ministry appointments.

Dr Yazdi then proceeded to provide some explanations regarding each of the three measures and, regarding the criteria that the ambassadors of the Islamic Republic should observe, said: Both from the diplomatic and ideological as well as moral and ethical standpoints, our criteria should be compatible with those of the era of the Islamic revolution. For example, in the past our embassies used to throw huge parties and squander a lot of money; that era has gone, however, and maximum economy should be exercised now.

Regarding the consulates, the foreign minister said: These should investigate the position of those Iranians resident abroad who wish to return home, or the scholarships granted to the favored individuals, bearing in mind that there are good and active students that could use such scholarships. They should look into the mistreatment of Iranian students in certain countries, such as in Britain and the United States. Our students expect help and inquiry. Our representatives should rush to their aid.

Referring to issues that should be studied in the context of foreign policy, Dr Yazdi cited foreign agreements and the need to review their contents so as to vindicate the Iranian nation's rights. He said: Inquiry into these problems should take place within certain specific and centralized units and representatives from various ministries should get together to investigate these problems.

Referring to military blocs, the foreign minister said: These blocs are usually imposed on the region from outside by superpowers. We will not have anything to do with any conflicts which exist between superpowers. However, should a situation arise between regional countries in the context of certain problems and based on certain criteria which may be deemed favorable to our nation and to another nation, if we enter into certain agreements free of superpower interference, then this is something which we would accept. Any decision, however, would depend on the nature and the type of the situation concerned, as well as prevailing conditions.

The foreign minister pointed out: The presence of big powers in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean, something which leads to rivalry between such powers, will lead to further tension and conflict among smaller states. For this reason, we believe that these regions should be free of such rivalries.

Dr Yazdi was asked: What kind of danger, what source and how might such a danger be threatening us?

He replied: Military danger is threatening us but there is the danger of conspiracy and a political danger because we have overthrown the system of despotism and godlessness. The foreign domination which had such a vast stake in our country will not leave us alone all that easily.

Regarding Iran's stance in the Middle East, the foreign minister said: We support Lebanon's independence and condemn Israeli aggression. Alongwith this, we support and--to the extent which is within our means--help those people who, like the Palestinians, have been deprived of life in their own homeland, such as Muslim brothers in Lebanon.

Continuing his statement, Dr Yazdi pointedout: We will not export our revolution, nor will we play the role of a regional policeman.

INTERIOR MINISTER MAKES TWO APPOINTMENTS

LD121244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] This morning, the interior minister made the following appointments:

Engineer Kazem Bojnurdi, governor general of Esfahan;

Ahmad Modaresizadeh, governor general of Bushehr.

SHARI'AT-MADARI SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN FEZ

LD120924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] His Great Excellency the Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Shari'at-Madari, the illustrious authority of the Shi'ites, in an important message to the Islamic conference in Fez, has called for a meticulous investigation into such issues as the disappearance of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, occupied Palestine, the Muslims in Afghanistan and the problem of southern Lebanon by the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Islamic conference.

The text of the message by from His Great Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Kazem Shari'at-Madari is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; to the Conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Fez, Morocco--may peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

More than ever today Muslims need solidarity and unity of word in order to be able to stand up to their enemies, led by Israel, and to reply to their aggression. So that the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries can achieve positive results and fruitful successes, I beg that the following issues be placed on the agenda of the conference and that great attention be paid to them:

1. The issue of the disappearance of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, the chairman of the Supreme Council of Shi'ites in Lebanon; the conference should dispel the state of ambiguity which has arisen regarding his disappearance and should make active efforts for the release of the said person. The Imam Musa as-Sadr is one of the outstanding ulema who has carried out a great crusade toward the attainment of Islamic unity and who has taken valuable steps along his path, and now his absence from Lebanon, which for many long years was an arena for his struggle against the foes of Islam, has brought about disagreeable results, particularly in the southern part of that country which is of special interest to the world's Muslims. By drawing your attention to the fact that the Imam Musa as-Sadr enjoys a special respect and position among Muslims, particularly the ulema and scholars, may I emphasize that attention to this issue is demanded of all Muslims, particularly the Muslims in Iran and Lebanon. It is a cause for great surprise that up to the present time the heads of the Islamic states have not attached the necessary significance to this issue. The emergence of the kind of incident that has befallen personalities such as the Imam Musa as-Sadr is in effect tantamount to putting a barrier across the path toward Islamic unity and is a cause for despair to all those who are walking along this path, since such an incident engenders insecurity among them.

2. The issue of occupied Palestine and the refugees, the solution of whose problem is of tremendous importance to all Muslims and a problem for whose solution great efforts have been made for many long years; we call on the participants in the conference to strive toward solving that problem by taking immediate steps.

3. The issue of the Muslims in Afghanistan, particularly the ulema, Muslim intelligentsia and Afghan students who are being rolled in blood and dust one after another, or who are being made refugees or who are being carted off to prison dungeons; as an example, one ought to say that the slaughter of the Herat citizens which was perpetrated by the Government of Afghanistan some time ago has once again revived in the hearts the memory of Dir Yasin. May some thought be kindly given at the conference to the state of the Muslims in Afghanistan, since any nonchalance toward this issue will bring about tragedies and problems--with evil repercussions for all the world's Muslims.

4. The issue of southern Lebanon, which is currently being occupied in some manner or another by the Israeli mercenaries and whereby its citizens' shouts for help are ringing out loud and clear; all these inadmissible actions which are taking place in that land have, on the one hand, aroused a wave of anxiety and fear, and on the other hand have given rise to surprise among the people because of the silence of the heads of the Islamic states, their restraint from expressing their views and taking action in this respect. We call on you, the participants in the Islamic conference, to intervene in a serious manner in this matter, to seek a fundamental solution to this problem and to take speedy measures.

In conclusion, we beseech the great God for the complete success of the participants in the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries along the path of realizing the aspirations of Muslims.

[Signed] Mohammad Kazem Shari'at-Madari, 12 May 1979.

OFFICIAL DEFENDS REVOLUTION AT UN COMMISSION

LD132020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian charge d'affaires at the UN headquarters said: If the members of the European community were really concerned with the violation of human rights, why did they remain silent when basic human rights were being brutally, openly and on an extensive scale violated in Iran? The Iranian charge d'affaires also said: In the course of the revolution, thousands of people were violently and often brutally killed or (?crippled) but these countries closed their eyes. He added: People who have been executed in Iran were individuals whose crimes were punishable by death and who had played active role in the creation and consolidation of a regime of terror and suffocation which led to the killing of thousands of Iranians. The speaker who took part at the discussion of the UN Social Affairs Commission's Social and Economic Council at the instruction of the Foreign Ministry went on to say: In those days, a large number of messages and telegrams were sent from Iran to all places including the UN headquarters asking the international community's help to halt the barbaric massacre of the people of our country. But we did not hear the people who today speak of the violation of human rights say anything at this organization; some of them were even engaged in sending heart-warming and encouraging messages to the self-willed despot who had set up one of the most barbaric regimes of intimidation, force and oppression in Iran.

The Iranian charge d'affaires' remarks at the United Nations Organization took place following statements by the French ambassador who spoke on behalf of the nine EEC member countries about the violation of human rights in the Arab occupied lands and Palestine, the southern African region and the recent executions in Iran for which he expressed regret. The Iranian charge d'affaires explained the views of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and added: We do not fear criticism but we do not accept hypocrisy. Iran is an open and free society today; everyone enjoys the right to free expression of views which is something that was unimaginable under the previous regime.

In another part of his remarks, the Iranian charge d'affaires added: Regarding the genuineness of our revolution, we have not hidden anything from the world public opinion and evidence for this is the presence of all those foreign news reporters and journalists who are engaged in reporting throughout our country. This is something that is scarecly seen in revolutions. But what we want is for realities to be reflected without allowing emotions to interfere so that international public opinion can render accurate and fair judgment on the basis of these reports. We believe in the genuiness of our revolution and will defend it discreetly and we want the international community to obtain a realistic and factural interpretation of the Iranian revolution.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON SUPPORTED

LD131216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the provisional Islamic Republic Foreign Ministry:

Iran supports the raising of the issue of the situation in Lebanon at the Security Council. The critical situation in southern Lebanon has led to deep anxiety felt by the provisional Islamic Republic. This anxiety has already been conveyed by the Iranian UN General Assembly delegation to the president of the Security Council and the officials of the council. Consequently, the provisional Islamic government has decided to support the meeting of the Security Council to study the situation in southern Lebanon and take an active part in the debate.

IMMUNITY ABOLISHED FOR U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS

LD131858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced that the capitulations law has been rescinded. The text of the Foreign Ministry's statement is as follows:

On the proposal of the Cabinet council of the provisional Islamic Republic government and approval of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the law ratified on 13 October 1964 permitting U.S. military advisers in Iran to benefit by immunities and concessions (?of the) Vienna agreement has been abolished as of 13 May 1979.

IMPORTED U.S. RICE TO BE SOLD BELOW MARKET PRICE

LD131040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, introducing 'Arab Najafi as managing director of the Urban and Rural Consumer Cooperative Organization today, asked the latter to sell the U.S. rice which has been purchased through the government trade company attached to the Commerce Ministry at a low price in Tehran and other cities. The U.S. rice already purchased is currently stored in the warehouses of the trade services company and will soon be put at the disposal of consumers through the branches of the cooperative organization in 3-kilo bags in Tehran, and later in provinces, at a price lower than the market price.

BAZARGAN VISITS NIAVARAN PALACE GUARDS

LD111713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Eng Bazargan, prime minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, saw for himself this morning how Niavaran Palace is being safeguarded and guarded--a task entrusted to the Imam Khomeyni Guards since the inception of the victory of the revolution. During the visit he expressed appreciation for the manner in which the provisional head of the committee carried out his duties and resolved his difficulties and also those of the guards at Niavaran Palace.